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MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR

JANUARY, 1866.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1866.

MONTHLY REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January, 1866.

The report for this month has several statistical tables relative to the imports, exports, and value of leading articles produced or consumed in the United States. The greatly decreased importation of foreign wool in 1865, being 22,541,674 pounds, is a gratifying decrease, for it shows the progress that is making in supplying the domestic demands of the country in a commodity so essential to its wants and comfort. But the increased import of woollen goods, being in value $4,632 620, shows that there is still a demand upon both the grower and manufacturer of wool which they should meet, and which they ought under the present high tariff duties. We import nearly a million dollars' worth of cigars; these, we suppose, are mostly of the best Havana; but if, as is alleged by the cigar manufacturer, this import is occasioned by the internal tax being greater than the duty on the foreign article, such an inequality ought not to be permitted.

The adjustment of the claims of different interests affected by the internal taxes and the tariff duties is a subject now earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress. Several conventions, representing the growers of the raw material and of its manufacture, have been held, and their delegates sent to this city. Views have been advanced which I regard as in conflict with the welfare of the farmer, and claims made antagonistical to his equal rights. The leading article in this report reviews some of them. Whilst all classes should be ready to meet their equal share of the public burdens, none of them should seek exemption, especially by the oppression of others.

In this report will be found an article in reply to complaints from individuals in Minnesota against the estimate made by this department of the wheat crop for 1865 of that State. No other basis of error has been presented than an alleged export of wheat in 1865 from several localities in that State, amounting to between seven and eight millions of bushels; yet the most prominent objector to the correctness of the estimate of the department, in a published letter, says:

"Owing to the low stage of water in the Minnesota river for the last *three* years *immense* quantities of wheat have *accumulated* in the southern and western sections of the State."

This declaration sweeps away the very grounds upon which an error is alleged in the estimates of the department.

Every person holding an important official position is subject to the scrutiny of all. This is right, for it is one of the best safeguards against official wrongs; but such scrutiny should be exercised in good faith: it should have a greater regard to public good than to private and personal objects. To distinguish whether an objector is governed by the one or the other is not at all times

easily done; but his motives may be regarded as honest when he personally assumes the reponsibility of his accusations, and clothes them in specific charges, and does not make them in vague generalities. Some agricultural and horticultural associations have passed resolutions unfavorable to my continuation in office. Whilst I much desire the approbation of all persons, especially those connected with agriculture, I cannot hope to escape the enmity of those who have selfish purposes to accomplish. In the execution of the duties and trusts confided to me as Commissioner of Agriculture, I am often compelled by a sense of duty to deny to individuals the opportunity of taking the funds of the department without rendering a proper service therefor. I have to reject schemes which have personal gain much more in view than the advancement of agriculture. This action on my part creates hostility, which is manifested, not by specific charges of official wrong-doing on my part, and which I could answer, but in secret correspondence and private conversations, by which well-meaning but unreflecting persons are misled and induced to consent to the adoption of the resolutions referred to. I pray them to remember that truth and honesty always act openly, and in person state the wrongs they seek to have remedied; that a selfish dishonesty seeks to make others the accusers, and clothes the accusation in general terms, that present nothing to be answered.

To those associations and individuals who have expressed their approbation of my official conduct, and point to the good accomplished by this department as the evidence of its correct management, I return my warmest acknowledgments. It has always been my aim to render practical benefits to the farmer; that the publications of the department are of this character is not denied; that the seeds and plants distributed have been useful is admitted.

I have recently received eighty pounds of tobacco seed of the best Havana variety, by Wm. T. Minor, our consul general at Havana, and presented to the Department of Agriculture by Don Miguel de la Vega, through his friend, Dr. Leopold Winterhalter. I return to these gentlemen my kindest regards for their gift, the value of which will be appreciated by the tobacco-growers of the United States.

ISAAC NEWTON, *Commissioner.*

THE RECENT CONVENTION OF TOBACCONISTS

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Their resolutions.— Views of Mr. Burke, secretary of the convention, reviewed.— Intended efforts to subject agricultural products to internal taxes and export duties.

In November last a convention of the manufacturers of tobacco was held in New York. The resolutions adopted by it ask Congress to transfer the internal tax now levied on manufactured tobacco, from it to the leaf, and express the opinion that such change could work no injury to the growers. It is scarcely necessary to say that in this opinion we do not at all concur. Heretofore we

have stated also that we regard the existing taxes on the manufactured article as so great that they are lessening the use of tobacco, and in the end will defeat their sole purpose—the collection of revenue—and will also injure the grower by lessening the demand for the leaf.

The published proceedings of this convention have been laid before us by their able secretary, Mr. Edward Burke, and his own address constitutes the most important part of the proceedings. In so doing, our attention has been called to the paragraph on the 11th page, but it is one that arrested our attention when first reading his address as published in one of the New York papers.

We propose to examine the principle embodied in this paragraph, and in so doing shall give our dissent plainly and freely, but we trust not disrespectfully to one for whom we have no other feeling than the greatest respect and admiration for the candid expression of his opinions.

The paragraph referred to reads as follows:

"In its tobacco trade this country has one of the most fruitful elements of national wealth that ever blessed a nation, and in its encouragement and direction our statesmen have one of the most interesting industrial problems that ever exercised the human intellect The crop of 1860, before alluded to, and the recorded manufacture of 1864, requiring in its conversion about 93,000,000 pounds of leaf, with the annual exports averaging in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 pounds, convey a comparative idea of the resources and importance of the interest. To direct this interest aright, the government must take hold of it—must grasp it—must clutch it with hooks of steel and bands of iron. Men must not have the opportunity to manufacture tobacco without assessment in the towns or *use it in the raw state in the country.* To prevent this is a duty which the government owes not less to itself than to the manufacturers. Under any system, it is to the manufacturers it must look for its revenue; and it is bound by every moral tie to see that no impediment stands between them and the highest degree of prosperity. In a death-grapple like this which the nation is engaged with insolvency, when it is calling upon every man to give his mite, country people have no more right to use tobacco in the natural state than the residents of the city have to manufacture it and evade the tax, or than either have to smuggle goods through the custom-house, or to rob a bank. The government calls upon the manufacturers for the tax; it stands face to face with them; it calls upon them alone; there is no middle man between; the question is not between government and producers; it is between government and manufacturers, and manufacturers, by virtue of this responsibility, are entitled to every guarantee that can be thrown around them. *They should have a perpetual lien on the entire consumption of the country; they should dictate what might be used; it is their indefeasible right under the circumstances, and the government will be unmindful of its duty if it do not secure that right to them.* This is justice, simple justice—nothing more. Not to do this, is to bid a mason or carpenter to build a house and withhold from him the materials to do it with. *While manufactured tobacco in every form is taxed, no man should be allowed to taste a morsel of unmanufactured tobacco in any form.* And this should be the case whether the limitation yielded a larger or smaller revenue. *This is the view taken by European governments of the question, and it is the only view that can be taken if the welfare of the trade be regarded. To him who understimates the amount of illicit manufacture carried on in populous cities, and who knows nothing of the quantity consumed in the raw state elsewhere, a restriction such as this would seem to verge on sumptuary despotism* But let him once learn to what an extent the former prevails, equalling, as is conceived, well-nigh half the legitimate manufacture, and then let him take a journey through the States and see, as I have recently seen, the large number who draw the rudely-twisted leaf just as it leaves the stalks from their pouches, and the demand will not appear illiberal. Ask the soldier what is the practice in the south among the common people. South, north, east, and west, the practice of using tobacco in the natural state prevails, and always did—now more than ever; but it should be permitted to prevail nowhere. On every pound raised and consumed in the country the government, first, to the extent of the tax sought from it, *and the manufacturers, second, have a prior claim;* and whatever impairs the value of that claim defrauds the one and robs the other. Every pound raised and consumed here, while internal revenue is a necessity, should be made amenable to taxation, or the treasury will be cheated of its dues, *and the prerogatives of manufacturers shamefully infringed.*"

The words *italicised* have been so by us, that the attention of the reader might the more readily be drawn to those parts which embody the principle we

cannot but strongly condemn. This principle is, that when government taxes an article it confers a monopoly or "prerogative" upon the person so paying it, over the article upon which the duty is paid, and upon all like articles coming in competition with it. If this be so, let us see where government and individuals would find themselves. The importer brings all kinds of woollen goods into the United States, and pays a heavy duty upon them. With like justice he may assume that no woollen goods should be manufactured and consumed that did not pay a tax equal to this duty. His payment of the duties gives him a "lien, a prerogative" over the farmers' wool and his household manufactures. The domestic flannels and jeans must pay an internal tax equal to the duty paid by this importer on like flannels and jeans. If he is not required to do this, "the prerogative of the importer is shamefully infringed." Should the farmer buy some cotton sheeting, and fill between an under and upper sheet of it a layer of wool, and stitch them together so as to make a comfort, it is a use of his wool, like his present use of his unmanufactured tobacco, and upon this use of the wool he must pay an internal tax equal to the duty paid by the importer on comforts. That the treasury might not be cheated of its dues, and the prerogative of the importer not be shamefully infringed; that these "prior claims" over that of the grower of the wool to his home use of it, might be duly enforced, a host of treasury officials would fill every neighborhood, to search the bedding and the under-garments of the farmer's family; or to avoid his wrath, the treasury would furnish each one of these officials with a spy-glass, and declare by an act of Congress, duly passed and approved, that Monday should be the common wash-day of the country, and the clothes-line be placed in some open space which could be clearly viewed through these glasses, at a safe distance to the treasury officials. No farmer, or farmer's wife or daughter, should be allowed to have more than a single change of woollen garments, that the clothes-line might be a waving attestation to the number had by the household. The justice of these taxes is apparent, for "while imported woollens in every form pay duties, no man should be allowed to manufacture for himself a pound of his home-grown wool." The policy of appointing this host of officials is also seen in the fact, that now "well-nigh half the manufactured tobacco is disposed of in populous cities by an illicit commerce."

Assumptions of such prerogatives call to mind what Hume has written of the monopolies granted by Elizabeth; who, like our government, was "often engaged in a death-grapple with insolvency."

"The active reign of Elizabeth," says Hume, "had enabled many persons to distinguish themselves in civil and military employments; and the queen, who was not able, from her revenue, to give them any rewards proportioned to their services, had made use of an expedient which had been employed by her predecessor, but which had never been carried to such an extreme as under her administration. She granted her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies; and these patents they sold to others, who were thereby enabled to raise commodities to what price they pleased, and who put invincible restraints upon all commerce, industry, and emulation in the arts. It is astonishing to consider the number and importance of those commodities which were thus assigned over to patentees: currants, salt, iron, powder, cards, calf-skins, fells, pouldavies, ox skin-bones, train-oil, lists of cloth, potashes, aniseeds, vinegar, sea-coals, steel, aqua vitæ, brushes, pots, bottles, saltpetre, lead, accidence, oil, calamine-stone, oil of blubber, glasses, paper starch, tin, sulphur, new drapery.

dried pilchards, transportation of iron ordnance, of lace, of horn, of leather, importation of Spanish wool, of Irish yarn—these are but a part of the commodities which had been appropriated to monopolists. When this list was read in the House (of Commons) a member cried, *Is not bread in the number? Bread!* said every one in astonishment. *Yes, I assure you*, replied he, *if affairs go on at this rate we shall have bread reduced to a monopoly before next Parliament.*"

Let no one suppose that the farmers of this free country would be in better condition if the claims put forth by Mr. Burke were recognized. Everything would be turned into a monopoly by legislation to enforce the "prerogatives of the manufacturer." Let us look into the proceedings of this convention and see what was attempted last session. Its president, Mr. William E. Lawrence, thus speaks to it, in his remarks as the presiding officer:

"When, about a year since, we met in convention, the object of which was similar to that of the one now assembled, it was determined to use all possible influence to induce the government to transfer the tax on tobacco from the manufactured article to the leaf. After the termination of that convention a committee was appointed, by authority of the convention, to visit Washington for the purpose of using its best efforts to accomplish that result. As one of that committee I may say to you, we met Senator Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee, who gave us every opportunity to present our views to the honorable body over which he presided. We also saw Judge Lewis, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who accompanied us to the committees of both houses of Congress before which it was proper for us to appear. We urged the remission of the tax upon the manufactured article of tobacco and its transfer to the leaf: that the manufacturer would pay the tax, and that it should be estimated on the leaf instead of the manufactures. We have reason to believe a majority of the committee were in favor of our plan, as was also the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fessenden. The distinguished chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, favored our views, and introduced a bill in the House in aid of the movement. Unhappily, however, he thought it advisable to insert in his bill a clause which at once proved fatal to our interests in the last Congress—a clause which authorized a tax on exported tobacco."

As the same claims will, doubtless, be renewed the present session, let us look into this bill of Mr. Stevens, that we may see what would have been its effect on the tobacco-grower, both with and without the clause authorizing an export tax. The leading provisions of the bill are as follows, quoting from memory:

1. Leaf tobacco was to be taxed from twenty to thirty cents per pound.

2. All existing taxes on manufactured tobacco were to be repealed.

3. A bonus of twenty-five cents per pound was to be allowed the manufacturer for all manufactured tobacco exported by him.

4. An export duty of —— cents per pound was to be levied on all leaf tobacco exported. The amount of this export duty is not recollected.

A few days afterwards Mr. Stevens introduced another bill, very different in its provisions, but still, under its provisions leaf tobacco would have been taxed the same.

The first of these bills is the one referred to by Mr. Lawrence, because the second one did not propose an export duty, and retained certain taxes on the manufactured article. The first one, then, with the exception of the export duty, may be regarded as the manufacturer's bill—the other as indicating the views of Mr. Stevens. We know that Senator Sherman did not concur in the views of this committee of tobacconists.

In the bi-monthly report for January and February, 1864, we showed that from 1841 to 1850, both inclusive, the average price of tobacco leaf at New York was 5½ cents, and that during these low rates the cultivation of tobacco declined from 219,607,739 pounds in 1840 to 199,736,336 pounds in 1850; that

from 1851 to 1860, inclusive, the average price was 9⅕ cents, and under these more remunerative rates this product assumed the greatness it had attained in 1860. We also showed that this advance of price greatly limited the export trade, its increase in the last named decade being but 68,638 hogsheads, or 6,863 in each year; and that it was the greatly increased home consumption that sustained these improved prices between 1850 and 1860, thereby elevating this agricultural product to what Mr. Burke justly characterizes it, as being "one of the most fruitful elements of national wealth that ever blest a nation." Its export amounted to $20,000,000 annually. This favorable change we see was brought about by an average advance on the price of tobacco leaf of 3⅗ cents per pound. The bill proposed to tax it 20 and 30 cents per pound.

Who, then, does not see the utter prostration that must instantly overwhelm the grower of the leaf when a tax of 225 per cent. is proposed to be levied upon it? By what right, too, shall the growers' labor be taxed and the manufacturers' labor be untaxed? Nay, the bill goes far beyond this in its injustice; it proposed to give the latter a bonus of 25 cents per pound for all of the manufactured article exported.

The proposed export duty would have been useless against such an internal tax, and such a bonus, for these would have destroyed all exportation of the leaf. With such a destruction, and with the vastly decreased home consumption occasioned by this enormous tax upon it, who does not see how unprofitable must tobacco production have become? A monopoly of the entire growth of the leaf would be given to the manufacturer, and this associated trade at New York would dictate such prices as its own interests prompted. What would these be? We will find the answer in the continuation of Hume's remarks upon the effect of the monopolies given by Elizabeth. He says:

"These monopolists were so exorbitant in their demands that, in some places, they raised the price of salt from sixteen pence a bushel to fourteen or fifteen shillings. Such high profits naturally begat intruders upon their commerce; and in order to secure themselves against encroachments, the patentees were armed with high and arbitrary powers from the council, by which they were enabled to oppress the people at pleasure, and to exact money from such as they thought proper to accuse of interfering with their patent. The patentees of saltpetre having the power of entering into every house, and of committing what havoc they pleased in stables, cellars, or wherever they suspected saltpetre might be gathered, commonly extorted money from those who desired to free themselves from this damage or trouble. And while all domestic intercourse was thus restrained, lest any scope should remain for industry, almost every species of foreign commerce was confined to exclusive companies, who bought and sold at any price that they themselves thought proper to offer or exact."

The grower of tobacco, when stripping, twisting, packing, and pressing it, must be watched lest he take a chew or fill his pipe. Upon the delivery of every hogshead he must, under penalty of its forfeiture, swear that he has neither taken such a chew nor filled his pipe. Government is not to be defrauded out of its thirty cents per pound, nor are the "prerogatives of the manufacturer to be shamefully infringed," and therefore both the government and the manufacturer are to be armed with like high and arbitrary powers that the English council conferred on the patentees of the monopolies under Elizabeth. If manufacturers, as is alleged by Mr. Burke, now illegally and fraudulently sell one-half of the manufactured tobacco, in violation of the existing law, who does not see

the high powers essential to the enforcement of due respect to "these prerogatives of the manufacturers?"

But let us see upon what grounds these assumptions of "prerogative" are put forth. It is alleged that the manufacturers pay the taxes to the government. "The government calls upon the manufacturers for the tax; it stands face to face with them; it calls upon them alone; there is no middle man between; the question is not between government and producers; it is between government and manufacturers;" therefore, "*they* should have a perpetual lien on the entire consumption of the country; *they* should *dictate* what might be used; it is their *indefeasible* right under the circumstances."

We dissent altogether. They pay taxes on what they sell only, not on the entire consumption of the country. As well might the importer put forth like pretensions, or the wool manufacturer, on all woollens, make like assumptions. But is this tax a gratuity? Who repays it to them, with a profit on the advanced tax, too, but the consumer? Ask the consumer of tobacco, whether he chews or smokes, what is the difference to him now and before the internal tax, and the answer will sustain the declaration that the price embraces more than the tax. If the tax was a gratuity to government on their part, there might be some show of justice in such pretensions. But the consumer is a party who is carefully kept out of sight by Mr. Burke. In a word, these claims to prerogative are most extraordinary. But we admire the boldness of their statement; for the special privileges demanded are asked for with less honesty by other manufacturers, under a guise of "protection," when already sharing an annual dividend of from 40 to 65 per cent.

The New York *Economist*, of January 20, says:

"Several large New England manufacturing companies have declared dividends ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. upon the last half year's business. The Androscoggin, Appleton, Bates, Chicopee, Lancaster, Lauddon, and Nashua companies, with an aggregate capital of $5,045,000, have declared dividends, for six months, amounting to $1,212,250, or at the rate of 48 per cent. per annum; that twenty-nine of the leading corporations, with an aggregate capital of about $29,000,000, declare dividends for the six months amounting to $3,354,350, which is equivalent to 22½ per cent. per annum; that besides these disbursements of interest, several of the companies have laid aside large reserves for extending their works or increasing their working capital."

Whilst these dividends have been made, wool has been falling in price, tobacco is fast receding to its rates before the war, and the tables of the prices of leading agricultural products, which we publish in this report, exhibit the heavy decline they have met with since January, 1865.

Whilst prices are in this changing state, in consequence, partly, of the cessation of the war, partly because of a better supply and a more limited demand, it would be most unwise to adopt such radical legislation as contemplated by some. Great interests should not be jeoparded at any time, much less now, when the changing condition of all things does not indicate their future state when in repose. But if European legislation in regard to tobacco is to govern this country, then Congress should make its manufacture, as well as the growth of the leaf, a government monopoly.

We have dwelt thus long on the principle advocated by Mr. Burke because it has as much applicability to all other manufacturers as to the tobacconist, and to

all importers, and because such prerogatives have been much oftener conferred on them than has been consistent with the equal rights of the producer of the raw material and the consumer of the manufactured article.

Whilst opposing these extraordinary demands, we have ever been ready to sympathize with the manufacturers in any evil they may suffer. But the proper remedy is not to throw burdens off their own shoulders to crush down a class whose investments, more than those of any other class, yield the least profit, although denying to itself those living expenses and gratifications which the citizens following commerce and manufactures enjoy. The ability of Mr. Burke should have been exercised in examining the right and policy of government to select occupations acknowledged to be lawful, to bear a burden heavier than others. He should have inquired whether the *business* of a country can be taxed without prejudice to individual equality or the ultimate depression of that business. He should have discussed great principles—those befitting this age and nation—and not cited "the view taken by European governments," which have not advanced beyond the principles embodied in the monopolies of Queen Elizabeth.

But there remains to be stated and considered our chief purpose in referring to these views of Mr. Burke. We see everywhere "cropping out" a determined purpose to burden the agricultural productions of this country with heavy taxes and duties, that their exportation may be destroyed, in order that manufacturers may command these at their own dictated terms. We have, over and over again, because of its vast importance, called attention to the fact that exports and imports are the chief regulators of prices in every country. In nations having no foreign commerce, as in Japan and China, agricultural products are almost without value. Over-production sinks prices to the lowest point. But foreign exports raise the prices of home consumption to the level of those abroad. They relieve the home markets of a surplus, as well as fix the rate of prices. So imports depress home prices to the level of foreign prices, and hence it is that, to raise this level, high duties are demanded by protectionists, or, in the more manly, because more candid, expression of Mr. Burke, to the level of "the prerogatives of the manufacturer"—to the "perpetual lien on the entire consumption of the country," which they assume to be a part of these prerogatives.

In the bi-monthly report of January and February, 1864, it was shown at length that our leaf tobacco barely held, because of its better quality, the export trade it enjoyed; that the tobacco production of European nations constantly competed with it, so that, under the improved prices here between 1850 and 1860, by a greatly increased home consumption, its export scarcely increased during this decade. We hold our agricultural export trade in all leading articles upon precisely the same conditions. The war demand for breadstuffs, and the short corn crops, raised the price of wheat during the last year above the ordinary rates of export prices, and the result is seen in the following table of British imports for the past eleven months:

Imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in eleven months of 1864 *and* 1865.

Countries.	1864.	1864.	1865.	1865.
WHEAT.	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*
Russia	527,689,120	8,794,818⅔	798,293,888	13,304,898
Prussia	514,413,984	8,573,566⅖	553,842,272	9,397,371⅕
Denmark	79,534,672	1,325,577 13/15	67,613,392	11,268,898 1/15
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	27,900,656	465,011	28,087,584	468,126⅔
Mechlenburg	69,495,776	11,582,629⅓	67,601,184	11,266,864
Hanse Towns	54,240,256	904,004 1/15	51,373,504	856,225
France	62,103,664	1,035,061 1/15	185,312,224	3,105,203
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	49,938,192	832,303⅕	63,004,592	1,050,076
Egypt	40,089,440	668,157⅓	227,056	3,784 4/15
United States	877,634,040	14,627,234	113,851,472	1,897,524 8/15
British North America	150,438,224	2,173,970⅖	32,963,392	549,389 13/15
Other countries	45,536,848	758,947 7/15	104,344,912	1,739,081 13/15
WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR.				
Hanse Towns	34,425,112	.....	24,963,568	.....
France	185,864,448	.....	263,967,616	.....
United States	194,590,704	.....	25,490,912	.....
British North America	42,949,120	.....	18,666,256	.....
Other countries	12,684,784	.....	17,479,840	.....

France, Russia, and Prussia are our rivals in the English markets for breadstuffs. During the last year, when British crops had returned to the ordinary yield, we could not have access to her markets for the causes just stated. Still greater, with a more intense rivalry, do the European nations compete against our tobacco production. We cannot export wool against South America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. And now our cotton, thought to be king, must henceforth encounter rivals, not unworthy of regal position, as will be seen from the following table of British imports of cotton during eleven months of 1865:

Import of raw cotton into Great Britain for eleven months of 1864 *and* 1865.

	1864	1865.
From United States.....pounds..	13,338,640	48,582,576
Bahamas and Bermuda.....pounds..	36,958,880	17,773,984
Mexico.....pounds..	22,181,152	35,975,856
Brazil.....pounds..	52,298,560	43,769,376
Turkey.....pounds..	17,207,344	20,896,176
Egypt.....pounds..	102,169,424	148,746,204
British East Indies.....pounds..	423,870,944	383,356,960
China.....pounds..	77,458,528	35,373,632
Other countries.....pounds..	32,520,880	43,504,272
	768,004,352	777,979,036

This table is most significant. It exhibits the capability of the British East Indies to grow large quantities of cotton. Fortunately for us, it is of an inferior quality, our climate being superior to that of India for cotton production, as was shown in the bi-monthly report for November and December, 1864. But it will come into more active competition with our own in *proportion as the price of our own may be enhanced by an internal tax or an export duty.* The increased importation from Egypt is most of all others significant. Whilst the dry trade-wind summer climates cannot grow a cotton equal to that of the showery climate of our southern States, yet Egypt, by its *irrigation* and its low rich soil, does grow a cotton in quality rivalling our own. Its success in cotton production has been such as to revolutionize its agriculture. From an exporting nation of breadstuffs it has become an importing one. The British import of wheat from Egypt in 1864 was 668,157 bushels; in 1865 it was but 3,784; but its importation of cotton increased in the same time 46,576,780 pounds. British capital has largely passed into Egypt to aid its cotton agriculture, because the quality is what Britain most needs to be independent of us. Cotton, therefore, cannot now bear an export duty, as it might have done before the rebellion had taught the nations of the earth their capacity in cotton production.

Under the disguise of payment of the public debt, protectionists will be found demanding export duties and internal taxes on these leading products of American agriculture, that their export may be annihilated, and the growers rendered tributary to the manufacturing interests. But let us say, very plainly, that all such legislation will but exhibit a vain attempt to assume a "prerogative," which never will be admitted. Thank God! the agriculturists of this country are not now as they were ten years ago, when the Canadian reciprocity treaty was consummated. They are now, through the State, and county, and other associations, an organized body, with power to protect themselves. We deprecate any alienation between the grower of the raw material and the manufacturer, but the rights of the grower must be respected.

And why this struggle? During the decade between 1850 and 1860 the value of our domestic manufactures advanced from $1,019,106,616 to an aggregate of $1,900,000,000, an increase of 86 per cent; and this, too, under low tariff duties, known as free trade. Now these duties are vastly increased by the necessities for revenue. Let this suffice. Export duties were most determinately forbidden by the framers of the Constitution; let us abide by their action. Extremes beget extremes.

> "He who of old would rend the oak
> Dreamed not of its rebound."

THE WHEAT CROP OF MINNESOTA FOR 1865.

The Winona *Daily Republican*, Minnesota, of January 9, 1866, has the following editorial relative to the amount of the wheat crop of that State, as estimated by this department:

"In reply to the inquiry of a gentleman in Illinois, who is collecting facts bearing upon the question of transportation between the west and the east, Mr. Newton, the Commissioner of Agriculture, furnishes the following estimate of wheat, rye, barley, and oats produced in the northwest for the year 1865:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
Indiana.....bushels..	13,020,803	371,123	350,504	3,062,351
Michigan.....bushels..	16,378,488	413,150	391,562	7,275,331
Illinois.....bushels..	25,266,745	833,069	1,058,931	27,088,197
Wisconsin.....bushels..	20,307,920	945,400	843,649	18,466,758
Minnesota.....bushels..	3,425,467	178,171	178,310	3,383,848
Iowa.....bushels..	13,698,542	119,333	561.068	12,007,380
Missouri.....bushels..	2,953,363	218,529	148,855	2,501,013
Kansas.....bushels..	191,519	4,061	6,661	155,290
Nebraska.....bushels..	166,348	2,080	6,297	335,929
Total.....	95,409,195	3,084,916	3,545,837	80,281,094

We do not know how near right Mr. Newton is in his estimates for other States, but in the case of Minnesota he is very wide of the facts. He credits the entire State with only three millions and a half bushels of wheat, which is manifestly less than *one-half* of the exports of the State for 1865. The city of Winona alone exported last year within a million of bushels of the quantity assigned by Mr. Newton to the whole State. The Commissioner had better revise his statistics before he publishes his next volume on agriculture."

Indorsed on the margin of this editorial, by the person sending it to the department, is "Minnesota, 10,000,000 bushels wheat in 1865." Letters from that State, claiming 8,750,000 bushels of an export of wheat in 1865, and a crop of 10,000,000 bushels for that year, have been received by the department.

If this claim, thus put forth, is at all correct, then the estimate of the department is so wide of the fact that the system it has adopted to estimate the amount of the crops is fallacious, and its results unworthy the least regard. It is necessary, therefore, to examine this assumed crop of ten millions of bushels, as also the estimate of the department.

The following table is compiled from the census reports of 1840, 1850, and 1860. It exhibits the population of the northwestern States, their wheat production, and the yield per inhabitant for these years.

States.	Years.	Population.	Bushels of wheat.	Yield per inhabitant. Bushels and 10ths.	States.	Years.	Population.	Bushels of wheat.	Yield per inhabitant. Bushels and 10ths.
Ohio.....	1840	1,519,467	16,571,661	10.9	Michigan....	1840	212,267	2,157,108	10.1
Do	1850	1,980,329	14,487,351	7.3	Do	1850	397,654	4,925,889	12.4
Do	1860	2,339,511	14,532,570	6.2	Do	1860	749,113	8,313,185	11.1
Indiana.....	1840	685,866	4,049,375	5.9	Wisconsin ...	1840	30,945	212,116	6.9
Do	1850	988,416	6,214,458	6.3	Do	1850	305,391	4,286,131	14.0
Do	1860	1,350,428	15,219,120	11.3	Do	1860	775,881	15,812,625	20.4
Illinois.....	1840	476,183	3,335,392	7.0	Iowa	1850	192,214	1,530,581	8.0
Do	1850	851,470	9,414,575	11.0	Do	1860	674,943	8,433,205	12.5
Do	1860	1,711,951	24,159,500	14.1	Minnesota...	1860	172,123	2,195,812	12.7

This table shows that with the exception of one year, that of Wisconsin for 1860, the highest yield was fourteen bushels per inhabitant. The extraordinary yield of Wisconsin for 1860 is 20⅓ bushels. It is, however, a wheat-producing State almost entirely, having a limited city population, and such as are engaged

in other occupations than agriculture. Yet, even thus situated, the yield is most extraordinary. In the same year Minnesota produced but 12.7 bushels per inhabitant.

Again, let us consider the population of Minnesota for 1865. The highest claim that we have seen made for it is 275,000. This is an over-estimate. The State of Wisconsin was settled under most auspicious circumstances, and a corresponding increase on the part of Minnesota would give it in 1870 a population of 441,670. But the progress of Minnesota has been held back by its Indian war, by the rebellion, by the heavy emigration to the Pacific States and the Rocky mountain Territories. Foreign immigration has been drawn towards other localities, as is seen from the following statement:

"*Where the immigrants go.*—The New York *Times* furnishes the following statistics of the immigration at that port for the year 1865:

January	5,319
February	2,466
March	6,170
April	10,818
May	24,451
June	27,119
July	21,290
August	22,011
September	23,204
October	20,069
November	24,446
December	13,911
Total	201,275

"Their destinations—Arkansas, 5; Alabama, 10; Australia, 18; British Columbia, 24; Canada, 1,601; California, 1,070; Connecticut, 2,682; Colorado, 6; Central America, 2; Cuba, 61; Delaware, 319; District of Columbia, 1,137; Florida, 5; Georgia, 21; Illinois, 17,914; Iowa, 3,720; Indiana, 2,852; Kentucky, 1,298; Kansas, 412; Louisiana, 294; Massachusetts, 9,899; Maryland, 2,077; Maine, 422; Michigan, 4,024; Minnesota, 1,802; Missouri, 6,971; Mexico, 74; Mississippi, 34; New Hampshire, 216; Nova Scotia, 46; New York, 91,480; New Jersey, 6,056; Nebraska, 117; North Carolina, 27; New Brunswick, 49; Oregon, 18; South Carolina, 45; South America, 68; Texas, 21; Tennessee, 369; Vermont, 320; Utah, 1,109; Virginia, 585; West Indies, 16; Wisconsin, 6,493."

Here it is seen that out of 201,275, Minnesota obtains but 1,802. Minnesota, too, has, proportionally to Wisconsin at the same period of its numbers, a larger city and other population not engaged in agriculture. But overlooking this difference in the pursuits of its citizens, we see no reason to believe that its population in 1865 exceeded 235,000. Let us, however, accord to it 250,000. If this State, in 1865, produced 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, then the product per inhabitant is 40 bushels. A most ridiculous absurdity.

Again, the following table shows the amount of all the breadstuffs, including potatoes, raised in Wisconsin in 1860, and as estimated by this department in 1865, and also the product of the same in Minnesota for the same years:

	Wisconsin, 1860.	Wisconsin, 1865.	Minnesota, 1860.	Minnesota, 1865.
Wheat.....bushels..	15,812,625	20,307,920	2,195,812	3,425,467
Rye.....do....	888,534	945,400	124,259	178,171
Barley.....do....	678,992	843,649	125,130	178,310
Oats.....do....	11,059,270	18,466,758	2,202,050	3,388,848
Corn.....do....	7,565,290	13,449,405	2,987,570	5,577,795
Buckwheat.....do....	67,622	85,466	27,677	35,414
Potatoes.....do....	3,848,505	4,925,341	2,027,945	3,244,711
	39,920,838	59,022,939	9,690,443	16,028,716

Taking the proportions, then, as represented by this increase of Wisconsin and Minnesota, we have given to the one an increase of 48 per cent., and to the other an increase of 64 per cent. In the bi-monthly report for November and December, 1864, it will be seen that our correspondents returned an average of winter wheat sown for Wisconsin, 13—that is, three-tenths, or 30 per cent. above the amount sown in the fall of 1863; and for Minnesota 8, or two-tenths, or 20 per cent. below the amount sown in 1863. In the April and May report they return for Wisconsin the amount of spring wheat sown at 9, and its appearance at $10\frac{2}{3}$, and for Minnesota the amount sown at $9\frac{1}{2}$, and the appearance at $9\frac{1}{2}$, both being below the amount sown in the spring of 1864. Yet certain persons in Minnesota claim that our return of the wheat crop should be nearly 200 per cent greater than we have given it. They can with the same propriety claim a like increase in all their other crops, so that Minnesota, with a population of 250,000, should be given nearly as great crops in 1865 as Wisconsin, with a population of 775,881, raised in 1860, that year of such extraordinary production in that State. Here again is an absurdity too ridiculous to be noticed further.

It is just as easy for persons in a State to magnify its production as it is for speculators to decry it. It is the duty of this department to search after and make known the facts, and in doing this we have been aided by as competent and faithful a body of local correspondents as the world has ever seen. They follow the crops, from their sowing and planting, through all their changes, month by month, until they are harvested and threshed. They are more to be relied upon than the dictum of an editor, whose ignorance of the subject on which he writes is proportionally greater to the positiveness of his assertions.

After the preparation of this article a letter was received by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in which the writer claimed a population of 250,000, a wheat crop of 12,000,000 bushels, and a yield per inhabitant of 48 bushels. Surely it is not necessary that such estimates should be further answered until the facts upon which they are made are given.

THE MONTHLY REPORT AMONG THE FARMERS.

The following is a sample of numerous letters received from various sections of the Union, but which we have generally forborne publishing from motives of delicacy. We have long known that the publications of this department were adding largely to the profits of producers, and we will not affect indifference at finding our arduous and difficult labors appreciated by the mass of those whom they benefit. We would gladly increase the copies of our monthly and extend its circulation, but the fear of being deemed extravagant in increasing the expenses of our heavily burdened government has prevented. True, we know that every dollar expended in spreading the knowledge of important facts among our farmers will very shortly return ten and twenty fold to the resources of the nation. But how convince legislators and people generally of this truth? We can only trust that practical and far-seeing men among our readers everywhere will take pains, each in his own circle, to point out the constantly recurring instances where great benefits have (or might have) resulted to individuals by heeding the information imparted in our annual and monthly reports. Once commenced, be sure that the circle of spreading truth and influence will grow stronger and enlarge itself. But to the letters of our correspondent:

"RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO., OHIO. *January* 2, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: Having received the monthly and bi-monthly reports of your department during their entire publication, and having circulated as widely as possible much of the very valuable information therein contained, and had numerous and extensive opportunities

to gather information of the estimates really placed on them by our farmers and others, I am fully prepared to say that no report, journal or other published matter, has met with so much favor, or been of so much value to our people, as these. My office has become a kind of headquarters for both farmers and produce dealers, each striving to get a glimpse of probable future demand and supply, and I do positively *know* that the farmers who have paid the strictest attention to your reports during the past year have met with the best success in their calculations. The government should, at the earliest possible moment, publish and circulate them more extensively; for they are, in deed and in truth, to the farmer what the chart and compass are to the mariner—a guide to safety and prosperity.

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"S. D. NORTON."

The following extracts are taken from letters received a day or two since. Many similar extracts could be given, but these are sufficient to show the practical utility of the monthly reports:

"WHATELY, MASSACHUSETTS, *January* 27, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: In accordance with a vote of the Whately Farmers' Club, passed at their annual meeting on the evening of January 2, I hereby extend to you the thanks of the club for the many favors received from you, more particularly for the regular receipt of five copies of your monthly report. The statistics which they contain are of immense value to us, as a community; especially so to all of us who are tobacco-growers. Many men sold their crops for four and fifteen cents per pound—that is, four for fillers and fifteen for wrappers, while those who heeded the facts given in your statistics (like myself) received twenty-five cents per pound for the entire crop.

"JAMES M. CROFTS,
"*Corresponding Secretary.*"

"MT. CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, *Ill.*,
"*February* 2, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: Please send me your monthly reports, if convenient. I would have gained over $300 last summer in my sale of hogs, if I had seen your statistics of the number of hogs in the country, but I did not until after the hogs were sold.

"JOHN MACKAY."

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY—ONCE MORE.

A recent number of the New York Times contains an article exposing a miserable deception practiced on the people of this country through the tables showing the amount of the imports and exports of the trade under this treaty. To understand aright tables of statistics much other information is essential. Everybody knows the different notes in music, and everybody can look upon a piece of music as easily as he can a column of figures; but few can read aright either. So, taking advantage of our miserable system of valuing imports and exports differently, our Canadian neighbors prepared tables showing the imports and exports of the trade between the two countries under the reciprocity treaty. The Times very truly remarks that "the only semblance of an argument we have ever seen in favor of the existing system of reciprocity consists in a recital of the aggregate trade," as exhibited by these tables. But the Buffalo Board of Trade has exposed the deception concealed in these tables, by exhibiting the widely different basis upon which the *valuation* of the exports of Canada and of our own have been made. It says:

Thus, coal imported for the provinces is entered at an average per ton of $2 68; exported to the provinces it is estimated at $5 30. Dried fish, imported, is rated at $2 90 per 100 pounds; exported at $4 60. Meats, imported, are rated at $4 67 per 100 pounds; exported, $6 72. Flour, imported, $2 65 per barrel; exported, $3 82. "Our coal," remarks the Buffalo writer, "is estimated at twice the price of theirs; our fish at sixty per cent. higher

than theirs. The grades of Canadian flour sent into our market are generally their best grades, usually competing with our best grades for white wheat flour, while what we send to Canada is of our poorer grades. Yet our poor flour stands upon record at forty-five per cent. higher value than their best grades." Here is another illustration. "We import from Nova Scotia 100 pounds dry fish free of duty; they are entered at our custom-house in Portland at $2 90; we send the same bundle of fish on to Montreal, which they enter there free of duty at $4 60; we have only transferred the same bundle of fish and got a 'balance of trade' in our favor of 60 per cent. of the original amount that the same bundle of fish was entered for at our custom-house in Portland, when perhaps that was all that we had to do with it."

"By this sort of fiscal legerdemain," says the Times, "the weak points in much of our reciprocal trade, so called, are dexterously concealed from view. Our exports assume a false magnitude as compared with our imports. The adoption of the same values in both cases would overthrow any pretence that the 'balance of trade' is in our favor, and would demonstrate the insignificance of whatever advantages accrue to us from the treaty contrasted with those which we have for ten years conferred upon the provinces."

In the last monthly report we referred to the fact that the Canadians partook of all the benefit resulting from our domestic high prices, created by the civil conflict, without being subjected to the loss of life and burden of debt which the rebellion imposed on American citizens, and the renewal of the treaty was inadmissible until *equality* of burdens, as well as benefits, was imposed by the treaty itself.

In the table of British imports of wheat and flour, published in the leading article of this number, we find this objection fully sustained. The exports of wheat and flour by the United States and the Canadas to Great Britain, for eleven months of 1864 and 1865, are as follows:

From—	Wheat, bushels.		Flour, pounds.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
United States	14,627,234	1,897,524	194,590,704	26,490,912
British North America	2,173,970	549,389	42,949,120	18,666,256

It will be seen that Canadian exports shared the same fate as our own—a most serious decline. And this took place while the British imports of breadstuffs largely increased from Russia and France. Why this result? Because, under the reciprocity treaty the advance of prices in the United States equally advanced those of Canadian wheat and flour; and, indeed, of all other of its agricultural productions, until this advance was too great to admit of an export to Great Britain. For this temporary and incidental benefit of the war the American farmer has had to lay down life, and for all time to come must feel the burden of a heavy taxation; but the Canadian enjoys the benefit, freed from these penalties.

Is it any wonder that the Canadas sent their most eloquent advocate to the Detroit convention to persuade us of their most loving affection, (since the rebellion was crushed,) and who, with honored commendations, would have persuaded that convention to recommend a renewal of the treaty; or, in other

words, that the convention should hold the bowl in which to catch our life-blood, whilst this eloquent representative, with the utmost good will, drew a razor across our throats?

St. Albans (Canada) export of butter and cheese into the United States.

The following table, published by the St. Albans Messenger, shows the amount of butter and cheese shipped from St. Albans station (Vermont and Canada railroad) from 1851 to 1865. It is a specimen of the greatly increased supplies sent from Canada into the United States under the reciprocity treaty, which went into operation in 1856, and exhibits the wrong inflicted by it upon American farmers.

	Butter.		Cheese.	
Year 1851	1,199,964	pounds.	550,258	pounds.
1852	1,149,235	"	601,969	"
1853	1,939.354	"	1,122,703	"
1854	1,712.404	"	1,035,376	"
1855	1,715.127	"	966,289	"
1856	2,293,568	"	1,228,128	"
1857	2.364,745	"	825,162	"
1858	2,713 309	"	1,294,393	"
1859	2,424.969	"	1.247.288	"
1860	2.506,700	"	1,984,000	"
1861	2,752,209	"	1,481,716	"
1862	2,420,370	"	1,281.602	"
1863	2,863.576	"	911,842	"
1864	2,472,854	"	923.210	"
1865	3,035,257	"	1,174,261	"
Total	33,603,644	"	16,628,197	"

ENGLISH MARKETS—AMERICAN IMPORTS.

The Mark Lane Express of January 15 has the following notice of the condition of the London market:

"As might have been expected in January, generally the sharpest month of the year, the past week has brought us a taste of winter, with a heavy fall of snow; but this being occasionally commingled with rain, there is but little prospect of its covering the ground sufficiently to do good. There has, however, been so much unseasonable damp lately that farmers had much better have kept their wheat in stack than threshed it, for the complaint has increased of the injured condition of samples, and, as a natural consequence, of lower prices. Still the reduced deliveries show that some are wise enough not to throw their chances away; and if dry wheat is to be the standard of value, we doubt whether there has really been one shilling (24 cents) per eight bushels decline since Christmas. Indeed, many of last week's markets show a fair demand on former terms. In the mean time the cattle murrain advances with such rapid strides that 1,000 head per day are being sacrificed, which, at the rate of 9 pence (18 cents) per pound, takes away daily the animal food of half a million of people; not, perhaps, at present, but certainly in prospect. Fear and good prices will necessarily keep markets well supplied as long as possible; but the result is plain enough to thinking people, and the utmost skill, with a favoring Providence,

most desirable. As to present stocks of wheat in London, Horne & Co., in their annual circular, make them somewhat less than last year, and we put them down at 350,000 quarters, (2,800,000 bushels.) For London alone we have less than six weeks' consumption; while, as London happens to be the largest emporium in the world just now, what becomes of this stock if a large country or foreign demand should set in? The former is certain, and the latter just possible, from the diminished growth of wheat all over the world. Neither, therefore, the dampness of the whether nor the present price either of wheat or meat has anything to do with future prices. Foreign markets still give dull reports, the *fetes* not being concluded; but with a frost there would be a change everywhere. By a comparison of the imports into London for the last quarter of 1865, as compared with 1864, there appears a decrease in wheat of 39,588 qrs.; of oats, 39,785 qrs.; of rye, 8,769 qrs.; and of barrel flour, 33,094 barrels; but an increase in barley of 34,999 qrs.; beans, 402 qrs.; peas, 6,144 qrs.; and 13,280 sacks of flour."

So far, then, the indications are not favorable to increased exports soon of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain. The fear of losing cattle by the plague causes a great slaughter of them, which, in the end, as intimated by the Mark Lane Express, must make meats very high, and force an increased consumption of breadstuffs. The decreased imports of cereals into London indicate full home supplies at present. In the mean time, whilst the hope of exporting our cereals is so discouraging, our imports have become enormous. In January, 1865, at New York, the imports of dry goods were $2,350,635; in January, 1866, $15,769,091. During the last six months of 1865, and January 1866, compared with the same months of 1864 and January 1865, the imports of dry goods at the same port were, for the first period $83,110,063, and for the last period $27,580,408. From the comments of the English papers this importation seems to be done chiefly *on credit*. If so, the credit system will soon again be in vogue here, with all its terrible evils. Our bonds are fast leaving for Europe, and our national debt, instead of being a domestic debt, with the annual interest retained among us, will operate as a drain of our specie annually. Surely such an importation is totally at war with a return to specie payments, or with any national good whatever, save a present increase of custom receipts at the expense of future receipts, when needed more than they now are.

The present condition of our foreign trade but makes true the opinions expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his able report:

"If the business of the country rested upon a stable basis, or if credits could be kept from being still further increased, there would be less occasion for solicitude on this subject. But such is not the fact. Business is not in a healthy condition; it is speculative, feverish, and uncertain."

Again, speaking of the national debt, he says: "The debt is large, but if kept at home, as it is desirable it should be, with a judicious system of taxation, it need not be oppressive." But instead of keeping it *at home*, we are sending it *abroad* to pay for these excessive imports. That is, to an already great national debt we are adding these millions of a commercial debt.

THE CROPS OF 1865.

The following tables exhibit the yield per acre of the leading crops of 1864 and 1865, and their prices on the first day of January, 1865 and 1866. The comparison shows a favorable yield in 1865, but a great falling off in prices during the fall and winter of 1865. This decline is severely felt by the farmers,

because the scarcity of labor made the production of the crop of 1865 very costly Add to this the continued high rates of everything they buy, and we see much cause for the complaints that reach the department.

These tables exhibit the general average for each State, both of acreage and price, and they are formed from the returns made by our correspondents in the counties. The totals of the counties are divided by the number of counties returning the acreage and price of each crop, and the result gives the averages as here shown.

Table showing the average yield per acre and the average prices of the principal crops of the loyal Atlantic States for 1864 *and* 1865.

States.	WHEAT.				RYE.			
	1864.		1865.		1864.		1865.	
	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.
Maine	10 5/11	$2 60	13	$2 21½	12	$2 04½	14½	$1 33½
New Hampshire	12½	2 68	15 2/7	2 60	14½	2 04	16	1 28½
Vermont	14	2 57½	18 2/7	2 18	15 1/5	1 88	16	1 28⅛
Massachusetts	16	2 41	17 5/8	2 21¼	15	2 00	14¾	1 29½
Rhode Island	15	2 50	.....	.....	17	2 00	18	1 22½
Connecticut	16½	2 37½	17½	2 37½	15	1 91	14	1 31¼
New York	13	2 34 2/3	15⅓	2 08½	14½	1 70½	15⅕	1 02
New Jersey	15	2 33	12 4/10	2 32¾	13½	1 69½	13½	1 04
Pennsylvania	12	2 40	12⅕	2 05 2/3	14¼	1 70⅙	13⅖	1 37 2/3
Maryland	11½	2 60	9 5/11	2 06½	14	1 64	10 2/5	85 7/9
Delaware	12	2 53	7½	2 00	15 2/3	1 56 2/3	7	95
Kentucky	10¼	1 96½	7¼	1 70½	13 2/3	1 35½	9	93⅓
Ohio	10¼	1 93	9½	1 59 5/7	12¼	1 32⅙	12½	72⅘
Michigan	12	1 96	15 2/3	1 65	12¼	1 36⅓	14½	83
Indiana	14	1 75	8½	1 35½	14	1 31	12⅕	80⅓
Illinois	14⅓	1 55	11	1 09	15	1 01½	16⅓	49⅓
Missouri	14⅕	1 75	12 3/4	1 62 2/3	15 2/3	1 11⅓	16 2/3	89¾
Wisconsin	9½	1 48⅓	16 8/10	1 09	12¼	1 09⅙	17¼	63
Iowa	12¼	1 34⅕	14 3/5	1 00¼	15	92	18⅓	59
Minnesota	13⅓	1 13 2/3	20 3/5	80	14⅓	92	22⅓	65
Kansas	15	2 01	15⅕	1 77	17	1 25	23	1 09
West Virginia	9¼	2 01	8½	1 89½	12½	1 47	12½	88¼
Nebraska Territry	14	1 50	18	1 49	16	1 29	18	1 00

Table showing the average yield per acre and the average prices—Continued.

States.	BARLEY.				OATS.			
	1864.		1865.		1864.		1865.	
	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.
Maine	18	$1 45	20	$0 96	22	$1 01	26	$0 61
New Hampshire	18	1 69	21¼	1 11¼	24	92	29½	68
Vermont	22	1 61	28¾	1 08¾	33	87	39	53½
Massachusetts	20	1 78	19½	1 21	26 3/10	1 04	26	72
Rhode Island	25	1 64	26½	1 37½	33	98¾	32½	67½
Connecticut	23½	1 81	23½	1 37	30	1 00	35¾	66⅔
New York	18¾	1 74⅓	22 1/10	1 02	23	94	34⅜	51½
New Jersey	20	1 78½	22	1 12	32½	91⅐	32	51½
Pennsylvania	18	1 71	22⅛	96⅔	29¼	87	34	48
Maryland	26⅔	1 78⅔	27½	97½	22	87	24⅕	43⅖
Delaware	27	1 87½	.....	.....	24	80	12	47
Kentucky	23⅓	1 59⅙	21⅒	1 09½	24¼	79¼	24⅓	46
Ohio	23⅔	1 56	22 7/10	89½	29	72⅕	31⅔	34⅙
Michigan	19⅕	1 56	22⅝	96⅓	26	75¾	37¼	40
Indiana	24	1 56	22⅖	98½	26	73⅗	29 6/10	35 9/10
Illinois	22⅔	1 37	21	56¾	31⅙	61	35	24
Missouri	23	1 47⅔	23¼	1 17 3/11	25¼	71½	26⅜	45⅚
Wisconsin	13¼	1 49	26½	70 7/10	27½	60	40⅔	28
Iowa	21	1 20¼	25⅐	56½	32	53	38⅐	26⅕
Minnesota	20	1 09⅕	29	55	28¾	73½	41½	39
Kansas	23	1 27	28⅕	1 10⅘	29	96½	34⅛	66¼
West Virginia	20½	1 67	20	1 01⅔	24	79½	28 1/10	41⅕
Nebraska Territ'ry	20	1 22½	26⅗	1 16⅞	28	68⅓	38⅔	53 4/11

Table showing the average yield per acre and the average prices—Continued.

States.	CORN.				BUCKWHEAT.			
	1864.		1865.		1864.		1865.	
	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.
Maine	27	$2 10	34	$1 21	19	$1 28	20½	$0 90
New Hampshire	29½	2 11	33	1 21½	19⅕	1 32	16¼	1 01¾
Vermont	38⅘	1 96	43¾	1 15¼	19⅖	1 04	26	75
Massachusetts	31½	2 04	33⅓	1 10½	16¼	1 25	18⅗	1 01¼
Rhode Island	30¼	2 09	31½	1 22½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	31	1 81	31¼	1 22½	16⅗	1 35	16¼	1 07½
New York	29⅕	1 68	24	95	18⅑	1 13⅔	18	95
New Jersey	31⅔	1 70⅐	42⅓	85½	17	1 44	15¾	1 32¼
Pennsylvania	29½	1 54¾	40	80	18¾	1 16¾	16½	1 03
Maryland	21½	1 62	31 1/10	76 1/10	19⅗	1 58	22½	97
Delaware	20⅓	1 55	16½	75	20	1 00	10½	1 00
Kentucky	28½	96⅔	34	43⅓	20⅓	1 37½	19¾	1 50⅝
Ohio	31⅓	96	41½	44⅔	17	1 10	16	91⅓
Michigan	24⅓	1 26	38½	60⅐	12	1 18½	20	88
Indiana	29	95½	40 6/10	38 7/10	18½	1 24⅕	18	87⅔
Illinois	33	75	35¼	29¼	17	1 10	17½	89⅘
Missouri	26⅘	97	39	52	15⅖	1 07	20½	89
Wisconsin	31	94	41½	46	16½	88¾	20	69
Iowa	36⅔	67⅝	42⅗	30	17½	1 14	18⅔	82
Minnesota	33	94	38	51½	17⅔	1 23⅓	23	80
Kansas	25	1 37	41⅙	53	15	1 25	25¼	1 52½
West Virginia	31	1 06	39½	53⅔	18⅓	1 32	17⅓	90
Nebraska Territ'ry	28½	99	46½	59	.....	.....	26⅔	1 37½

Table showing the average yield per acre, and the average prices—Continued

States.	POTATOES.				LEAF TOBACCO.			
	1864.		1865.		1864.		1865.	
	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in bushels.	Average *price* per bushel on 1st of January, 1866.	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in pounds.	Average *price* per pound on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in pounds.	Average *price* per pound on 1st of January, 1866.
Maine	143	$0 67	138½	$0 57	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	164	60	120½	68	985	$0 25	.....	.....
Vermont	162½	54	164	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	132¼	93	104¾	73½	1, 650	25	1, 200	22½
Rhode Island	127½	97½	107½	82½	1, 350	30	.....	.....
Connecticut	131	83	121¼	76¼	1, 450	25	1, 350	30
New York	115⅓	66	107	62	856	24	1, 091	14
New Jersey	86⅔	1 08	90½	87	.....	25	.....	.....
Pennsylyania	110⅓	89	75¼	98⅙	1, 068½	18⅝	977	09 3/11
Maryland	55	1 20	65½	84	750	13⅜	690⅜	11½
Delaware	125	1 32	112½	77½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	81⅙	1 09⅔	59½	90⅔	770	12	736½	12
Ohio	96	91¼	83	91⅚	870½	13½	744	09 1/10
Michigan	79	81½	145⅗	27½	1, 000	20	1, 300	15½
Indiana	80	99½	84	78	856⅓	14	639½	10⅙
Illinois	81¼	1 15	117	47¼	907	16⅐	777	10 7/16
Missouri	39	1 75⅓	122⅖	62⅓	562½	13⅘	940	13⅜
Wisconsin	118	55	141⅖	36	980	15	1, 300	12
Iowa	76	1 11⅓	120⅓	43	957	25	883⅓	19⅓
Minnesota	112	67⅐	197	35	800	20	.....	.....
Kansas	43	2 68	119	97	675	11¼	533	25
West Virginia	74	1 29	68⅔	1 04⅖	655½	20	843	17⅙
Nebraska Territ'ry	51⅔	2 08	138⅔	64½	.....	.....	500	20½

Table showing the average yield per acre, and the average prices—Continued.

States.	HAY.				SORGHUM MOLASSES.			
	1864.		1865.		1864.		1865.	
	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in tons.	Average *price* per ton on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in tons.	Average *price* per ton on 1st of January 1, 1866.	Average *yield* per acre in 1864, stated in gallons.	Average *price* per gallon on 1st of January, 1865.	Average *yield* per acre in 1865, stated in gallons.	Average *price* per gallon on 1st of January, 1866.
Maine	$\frac{7}{8}$	$21 00	1	$11 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1	21 00	1	14 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	1	17 95	$1\frac{1}{5}$	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1	29 00	$1\frac{1}{3}$	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1	31 50	$1\frac{1}{8}$	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	$1\frac{1}{5}$	27 00	$1\frac{1}{4}$	23 50	$126\frac{2}{3}$	$1 20	$118\frac{1}{3}$	$1 30
New York	$1\frac{2}{19}$	23 05	$1\frac{2}{5}$	12 33.	$112\frac{1}{2}$	1 06	75	1 00
New Jersey	$1\frac{4}{7}$	26 $71\frac{1}{7}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	13 89	105	1 18	90	1 $06\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	$1\frac{3}{10}$	24 55	$1\frac{3}{5}$	11 23	$114\frac{7}{8}$	1 22	$121\frac{1}{4}$	1 $03\frac{1}{2}$
Maryland	$1\frac{1}{3}$	27 00	$1\frac{1}{2}$	16 $42\frac{1}{2}$	91	1 14	$113\frac{1}{3}$	$99\frac{1}{6}$
Delaware	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30 00	$1\frac{1}{4}$	17 00	$134\frac{1}{3}$	1 00	$82\frac{1}{2}$	$82\frac{1}{2}$
Kentucky	$1\frac{1}{3}$	20 16	$1\frac{4}{10}$	12 10	102	1 $20\frac{1}{2}$	101	$76\frac{1}{3}$
Ohio	$1\frac{1}{3}$	19 38	$1\frac{2}{3}$	8 00	118	1 $03\frac{1}{3}$	130	$87\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan	$1\frac{1}{19}$	19 33	$1\frac{4}{5}$	12 $16\frac{2}{3}$	$121\frac{1}{2}$	1 $19\frac{3}{4}$	128	1 03
Indiana	$1\frac{1}{2}$	17 81	$1\frac{2}{3}$	9 40	$96\frac{1}{3}$	1 $05\frac{1}{2}$	123	$79\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois	$1\frac{1}{2}$	15 33	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 30	$100\frac{1}{2}$	1 $01\frac{1}{4}$	$102\frac{1}{3}$	$71\frac{1}{3}$
Missouri	$1\frac{3}{7}$	18 $12\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	12 33	106	1 $03\frac{1}{2}$	$115\frac{3}{7}$	$67\frac{1}{5}$
Wisconsin	$1\frac{1}{7}$	13 00	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10 14	$111\frac{1}{4}$	1 19	105	96
Iowa	$1\frac{5}{8}$	9 51	$1\frac{3}{4}$	7 $35\frac{1}{2}$	102	1 $12\frac{1}{2}$	$121\frac{1}{4}$	$72\frac{3}{5}$
Minnesota	$1\frac{1}{2}$	9 36	$1\frac{7}{10}$	8 59	$103\frac{1}{2}$	1 29	91	1 03
Kansas	$1\frac{2}{3}$	13 00	2	8 00	$75\frac{1}{2}$	1 $14\frac{1}{2}$	129	92
West Virginia	$1\frac{1}{2}$	20 61	$1\frac{4}{7}$	8 00	114	1 17	$120\frac{5}{6}$	$86\frac{1}{6}$
Nebraska Territ'ry	$1\frac{1}{3}$	7 33	2	5 64	120	1 28	$125\frac{3}{10}$	$94\frac{1}{2}$

Table showing the amount and condition of the fall-sown crops.

States.	WINTER WHEAT.		WINTER RYE.		WINTER BARLEY.	
	Average amount sown last fall compared with 1864.	Average condition of same on 1st of January, 1866.	Average amount sown last fall compared with 1864.	Average condition of same on 1st of January, 1866.	Average amount sown last fall compared with 1864.	Average condition of same on 1st of January, 1866.
Maine	10	9 1/3	10 5/8	9 1/7	.....	.....
New Hampshire	10 1/6	10	10	10	10	10
Vermont	10 1/5	8 3/5	10 2/3	9 2/3	.....	.....
Massachusetts	9	9 1/8	9 3/8	9 1/2	10	7 1/2
Rhode Island	.....	.....	10	10	10	10
Connecticut	10	9	11	9 1/2	8	9
New York	10 1/3	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 7/8	9 1/8	9 3/8
New Jersey	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	10 1/10	10 1/10	10	10 1/8	9 7/10	10
Maryland	9 7/10	10 1/5	10	9 7/9	.....	.....
Delaware	11	9 1/2	10	10	.....	.....
Kentucky	10 3/8	10 3/5	9 3/4	10 1/8	10 7/10	10 1/5
Ohio	10 1/7	10	9 3/8	10 1/5	9 3/8	10
Michigan	10 3/5	10	10	10	10	10
Indiana	10	9 1/3	10	9 3/8	10	10
Illinois	9 3/8	10 1/5	10	11	9	10
Missouri	14 3/8	10 5/8	10 5/9	10 3/4	10	11
Wisconsin	11 3/8	9 3/8	10 1/4	10	10	10
Iowa	10	10 1/3	10 1/7	10 9/14	10	11
Minnesota	10	10 3/4	10	10 3/5	10	10
Kansas	11	12	10	11	11	10
West Virginia	10 1/5	9 5/6	10	10	10 3/5	10 3/5
Nebraska Territory	9 3/5	13 3/5	12 3/5	11 1/4	10	10

Table showing the condition of the weather, &c.

States.	WEATHER, (in weeks.)											
	November.						December.					
	Favorable.	Wet.	Very wet.	Dry.	Very dry.	Snow.	Favorable.	Wet.	Very wet.	Dry.	Very dry.	Snow.
Maine	21	3	0	8	4	4	22	1	0	3	3	6
New Hampshire	12	7	1	7	0	1	6	5	0	7	0	10
Vermont	11	11	0	1	3	1	5	10	2	13	0	2
Massachusetts	21	10	0	10	1	2	15	8	2	8	0	7
Rhode Island	6	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	2
Connecticut	3	2	0	6	0	1	6	4	1	0	0	1
New York	69	37	3	17	3	7	48	22	0	25	0	37
New Jersey	29	8	0	7	0	0	16	15	2	2	0	9
Pennsylvania	114	35	4	16	1	1	71	34	3	19	1	16
Maryland	24	9	0	10	1	0	11	16	8	3	0	6
Delaware	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Kentucky	52	4	2	44	8	6	35	42	0	23	0	1
Ohio	109	19	0	73	1	0	77	59	1	39	1	21
Michigan	82	8	1	39	4	3	47	8	0	36	7	38
Indiana	116	15	0	69	0	3	94	51	4	38	0	20
Illinois	117	16	4	86	10	0	75	51	6	61	5	46
Missouri	63	12	0	55	7	3	38	13	3	45	5	34
Wisconsin	76	13	0	46	7	6	57	1	0	49	6	31
Iowa	108	17	1	45	2	5	74	2	0	27	3	69
Minnesota	94	6	0	52	7	5	58	3	0	34	7	70
Kansas	35	3	0	17	7	1	25	3	0	13	3	24
West Virginia	38	8	0	19	14	0	12	27	14	7	5	11
Nebraska Territory	15	1	0	21	0	0	3	7	0	8	1	24

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

We have compared and corrected the following table of weights and measures with the standard fixed by the general assembly of Illinois. We publish it with the hope that other States will unite in an adherence to the weights as fixed by a State producing and selling so great quantities of agricultural products, much of which is consumed in the eastern States.

Box measures are very useful in measuring corn in the ear, and the "barrel" in the west is five bushels.

But California has set an example worthy of imitation by excluding bushels and selling and pricing agricultural products by weight alone. Its quotations are by the pound, or one hundred pounds. This is a much simpler plan than to be vexed with bushels, having, as in the table below, a different weight for the bushel for nearly every commodity.

Article.	Weight per bushel.	Article.	Weight per bushel.
Wheat	60	Blue-grass seed	14
Shelled corn	45	Buckwheat	52
Corn in the ear	70	Dried peaches	38
Peas	60	Dried apples	24
Rye	56	Onions	57
Oats	32	Salt	50
Barley	47	Stone coal	80
Irish potatoes	60	Malt	38
Sweet potatoes	55	Bran	20
White beans	60	Turnips	55
Castor beans	46	Plastering hair	8
Clover seed	60	Unslacked lime	80
Timothy seed	45	Corn meal	48
Flax seed	56	Fine salt	55
Hemp seed	44	Ground peas	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel; a box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel; a box 8 by 8¼ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck; a box 4 by 4 inches, 4⅛ deep, contains half gallon; a box 4 by 4 inches, 2¼ deep, contains 1 quart.

Ten gallons pickled onions, 83 pounds; ten gallons sour krout, 81 pounds.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS FROM CHICAGO.

The following table exhibits some reduction on the railroad freights from Chicago from the table published in our last report. The reduction is not at all as great as it shou d be:

		Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	By 50 barrels.	Dead hogs.
To Toronto	Rail	$0 95	$0 85	$0 58	$0 27½	$0 85	$0 85
To Montreal	do	1 75	1 55	1 08	77½	1 55	1 45
To Albany and Troy	do	1 75	1 55	1 08	77½	1 58	1 45
To New York	do	1 80	1 60	1 10	80	1 60	1 60
To Boston *via* Albany	do	1 90	1 70	1 16	85	1 70	1 70
To Portland and Danville	do	1 90	1 70	1 16	85	1 70	1 70
To Philadelphia	do	1 90	1 70	1 16	75	1 50	1 50
To Baltimore	do	1 90	1 70	1 16	75	1 50	1 50
To Cincinnati	do	70	60	45	25	50	.....

Memphis and New Orleans fourth-class freight to Memphis, *via* Illinois Central railroad and river, 60 cents, and to New Orleans 65 cents; flour to the same points, $1 30 and $1 35 per barrel respectively.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports in 1865 *and other years, of dry goods in New York.*

Years.	MANUFACTURES OF—				Miscellaneous.	Total.	General merchandise.	Total of dry goods and general merchandise.
	Wool.	Cotton.	Silk.	Flax.				
1861.	$16, 845, 163	$7, 089, 524	$13, 334, 423	$3, 580, 303	$2, 808, 800	$43, 633, 670	.....	.....
1862.	25, 718, 592	8, 501, 512	11, 564, 107	7, 668, 901	2, 665, 268	56, 091, 528	$115, 954, 822	$172, 076, 049
1863	29, 636, 953	7, 903, 949	15, 488, 816	11, 067, 012	3, 731, 098	67, 877, 830	117, 124, 716	184, 399, 263
1864	31, 441, 965	8, 405, 246	16, 194, 080	11, 621, 831	3, 956, 630	71, 589, 752	133, 473 764	205, 063, 516
1865.	36, 074, 585	15, 350, 064	20, 556, 261	15, 402, 602	4, 581, 616	91, 965, 138	125, 843, 189	217, 808, 327

EXPORTS AND PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE.

Exports from New York of the leading agricultural products from January 1, 1866, *to January* 30, *compared with those for the same time in* 1865, *and their prices in New York and Chicago.*

Articles.	1866.	1865.	Prices January 30, New York.	Prices January 24, Chicago.
Wheat.....barrels..	87, 830	126, 906	$6 85 to $10 30	$4 00 to $10 25
Rye flour .....do....	120	.....	.....	4 00 to 4 50
Corn meal.....do....	6, 182	14, 366	.....	.....
Wheat .....bushels..	50, 284	43, 834	1 73 to 1 76	83½ to 1 23½
Corn .....do....	422, 664	30, 835	84 to 94½	37½ to 43
Rye.....do....	17, 923	141	90	51½ to 52
Barley.....do....	.....	.....	.....	95 to 1 33
Oats.....do....	11, 643	7, 560	52 to 59	21¼ to 24¼
Peas .....do....	7, 536	6, 049	1 30	.....
Cotton .....bales..	40, 299	1, 625	49 to 50	.....
Hay.....do....	6, 018	4, 479	85 to 95	50 to 60
Hops .....do....	95	3, 844	20 to 65	45 to 60
Leaf tobacco.....hhds..	3, 148	13, 066	4½ to 14	.....
Leaf tobacco...packages..	5, 385	10, 002	.....	.....
Manufact'd tobacco .lbs...	108, 383	528, 333	.....	.....
Petroleum .....gallons..	2, 420, 804	630, 031	54	.....
Pork .....barrels..	6, 359	12, 222	28 00 to 29 50	22 50 to 26 50
Beef.....do..	1, 241	4, 776	17 00 to 22 00	12 00 to 15 00
Beef..... .....tierces..	3, 435	7, 217	.....	.....
Cut meats .....pounds..	1, 548, 789	4, 354, 303	11½ to 18	11 to 15
Butter.....do....	185, 601	2, 166, 137	20 to 42	17 to 28
Cheese .....do....	983, 402	4, 834, 989	15 to 19½	17 to 22
Lard .....do....	1, 949, 904	2, 354, 660	15½ to 17¾	16¼ to 17
Tallow .....do....	704, 155	3, 679, 529	.....	.....
Wool, fleece.....do....	.....	.....	57½ to 70	45 to 52
Sorghum molasses..galls..	.....	.....	.....	40 to 50

Imports of a few leading articles of general merchandise at New York from foreign ports for the following years:

Articles.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Books	$376,607	$371,430	$327,716	$488,977
Buttons	162,452	176,443	415,863	1,018,321
Cheese	60,155	47,957	59,207	113,485
Chinaware	210,968	263,218	348,737	353,583
Cigars	1,012,162	608,403	788,257	955,091
Coal	901,311	808,456	693,268	860,542
Coffee	8,517,284	7,796,635	14,543,955	12,834,059
Cotton	6,121,403	13,153,314	11,157,449	5,825,084
Earthenware	887,322	1,067,477	1,205,473	1,130,236
Furs	1,435,518	1,912,166	2,053,780	2,794,445
Glass plates	176,512	363,459	425,524	531,110
India-rubber	992,348	1,407,536	1,196,781	1,183,421
Indigo	2,083,180	713,720	706,806	947,069
Leather and dried skins	1,278,688	1,087,266	1,157,663	2,738,810
Undried skins	5,134,345	5,966,395	5,829,337	5,470,011
LIQUORS.				
Brandy	477,213	261,234	574,878	166,949
METALS.				
Copper	670,478	574,286	689,048	270,627
Iron bars	1,301,010	2,457,575	3,427,850	1,134,393
Iron, pig	203,375	397,916	803,788	385,678
Iron, railroad	500,419	1,484,973	3,687,970	1,558,334
Iron, sheet	329,461	270,576	383,975	160,078
Lead	3,075,313	1,520,519	2,682,319	1,232,939
Spelter	135,195	204,710	336,540	226,985
Steel	1,602,391	2,063,842	2,012,197	1,624,755
Tin and tin plates	4,174,651	3,975,605	3,461,424	4,913,623
Zinc	228,832	228,210	370,675	163,614
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Molasses	1,562,904	1,928,598	3,496,790	3,299,425
Rags	1,285,926	1,228,431	648,054	846,146
Salt	550,161	373,725	448,199	282,761
Saltpetre	336,439	392,349	122,091	109,083
Sugar	14,727,598	14,534,579	15,938,756	22,036,373
Tea	8,676,245	6,796,102	8,172,072	7,089,714
Watches	861,710	920,522	1,450,166	1,996,478
Wines	860,710	1,198,283	2,272,330	1,151,635
Wool and waste	6,860,609	9,035,557	10,015,217	5,347,512

Imports of foreign and Canadian wool into the United States in 1864 *and* 1865, *and the countries from whence imported. The values given are on the gold basis.—Total of wool consumed in the United States in* 1865.

Countries.	1864.			1865.		
	No.	Weight.	Entered.	No.	Weight.	Entered.
	Bales.	*Pounds.*	*Value.*	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	*Value.*
England	15,463	6,551,586	$1,312,317	9,343	4,675,428	$918,330
Buenos Ayres	14,121	11,582,990	1,780,496	14,649	12,075,246	1,531,511
France	21,477	5,837,840	1,080,041	2,347	654,128	112,973
Belgium	1,745	1,005,840	264,840	1,570	1,375,082	210,664
Africa	24,651	10,973,155	2,007,742	8,186	3,744,908	615,535
Brazil	2,115	1,306,529	219,311	1,138	833,986	107,135
Tuscany	257	150,331	15,680	.....	.....	.....
Bremen	283	96,396	24,799	.....	.....	.....
New Grenada	4,921	6,362,122	547,562	4,231	2,494,381	504,301
Wrecked	.....	.....	.....	11	5,200	577
Spain	499	137,324	22,710	.....	.....	.....
Italy	79	26,299	5,124	.....	.....	.....
Hamburgh	1,051	281,041	38,847	104	78,018	9,280
Gibraltar	421	83,699	14,316	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	878	175,889	29,281	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies	340	316,059	42,529	15	652	63
Porto Rico	410	128,438	17,616	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	1 869	537,884	113,803	8	4,180	216
Dutch West Indies	48	15,932	1,953	7	2,525	271
Mexico	1,108	460,599	60,562	619	325,755	39,370
Cisplatine Repub.	3,923	3,409,672	613,844	828	706,223	92,424
Russia	9.445	3,505,189	600,343	7,415	3,059,183	438,748
British E. Indies	3,586	1,247,396	233,730	5,360	2,059,572	250,516
British P. in Africa	1,174	518,954	93,892	.....	.....	.....
Chili	3,527	1,539,795	194,849	2,680	1,218,862	134,628
China	36	4,800	439	6	906	125
Austria	66	27,045	7,527	.....	.....	.....
Morocco	1,096	356,133	47,296	.....	.....	.....
Danish W. Indies	135	4,436	512	38	10,663	1,137
Greece	575	230,755	26,330	10	4,097	462
Colombia	.....	.....	.....	325	183,350	41,400
British Australia	.....	.....	.....	1,109	403,631	77,732
Holland	.....	.....	.....	149	133,101	21,835
Totals	115,799	56,874,128	9,418,291	60,148	34,049,017	5,609,253
Canada	.....	3,202,642	1,328,851	.....	3,486,679	1,527,275
Grand totals	.....	60,076,770	10,747,142	.....	37,535,096	7,136,528

	Pounds.	*Value.*
In 1863 the amount of foreign wool imported was	48,744,901	$8,121,032
In 1863 the amount of Canadian wool imported was	2,475,918	974,153
Totals	51,220,819	9,095,185

	Pounds.	*Value,*
The *increase* in 1864 over 1863, was	8,555,951	$1,651,957
The *decrease* in 1865 from 1864, was	22,541,674	3,610,614

The Canadian returns of their exports of wool to the United States do not agree with our returns of the imports of wool from the Canadas. These returns for 1863 are as follows:

	Pounds.	*Value.*
Canadian returns	2,475,918	$974,153
United States returns	1,980,053	781,867
Difference	495,865	192,286

If like differences exist as to other articles and as to other nations, and they are owing to our laws relative to the registering of exports and imports, it is necessary that these laws were amended.

Stock of wool on hand in New York January 1.

	1865.	1866.
Foreign.....pounds	13,000,000	7,800,000
Domestic.....do..	4,700,000	4,450,000
Total.....pounds	17,700,000	12,250,000

The wool consumption of the United States for 1865 may be estimated to have been as follows:

Domestic production of loyal Atlantic States, pounds	114,589,076
Domestic production of California, pounds	8,480,931
Foreign, (including Canada)	37,535,096
Total consumed in 1865, pounds	160,605,103

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM AND IMPORTS OF COFFEE, SUGAR, AND MOLASSES.

For the following tables of the exports of petroleum and the imports of coffee, sugar, and molasses, we are indebted to that excellent commercial paper, the Shipping and Commercial List, of New York.

These will attract the attention of our readers, for the foreign trade in that most strange of all products of the earth, petroleum, is as interesting to the farmer as to any other class not directly engaged in the oil business, and the imports of the "leading groceries," having such universal consumption in our country, have been always sought for by those consuming them. How far we shall ever make our country independent for sugar and molasses is an unsolved problem. But Louisiana once divided into small plantations, and with the present promised success realized in sorghum sugar production, these heavy imports may be greatly reduced.

Exports of crude and refined petroleum, including naphtha, from New York, for the following years.

To—	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Liverpool	1,605 302	734,755	2,156,851	1,781,377
London	376,288	1,430,710	2,576,381	1,333,399
Glasgow, &c	156,147	368,402	414,913	24,181
Bristol	110,412	29,124	71,912	.....
Falmouth	569,815	316,402	693,176	.....
Grangemouth, E	102,292	.....	425,384	.....
Cook, &c	1,157,486	3,310,362	1,532,251	299,353
Rowling, E	.....	87,164	.....	195
Havre	604,330	2,324,017	1,774,890	794,221
Marseilles	1,333,752	1,982,075	1,167,893	135,765
St. Nazarie and Rouen	9,811	.....	143,846	.....
Cette	.....	4,800	.....	200
Dunkirk	110,099	232,898	.....	2,700
Dieppe	.....	79,681	46,000	61,692
Antwerp	1,749,062	4,119,821	2,692,974	823,090
Bremen	231,983	971,205	903,004	452,522
Amsterdam	.....	77,041	436	.....
Hamburg	1,019,300	1,186,080	1,466,155	229,334
Rotterdam	292,569	532,926	751,249	18,938
Gottenburg	.....	33,813	.....	81,960
Cronstadt	891,389	400,376	88,060	.....
Stettin	58,317	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz and Malaga	97,782	58,474	33,280	.....
Tarragona and Alicante	41,988	16,823	33,000	.....
Barcelona	5,128	25,500	.....	.....
Gibraltar and Malta	73,751	69,180	308,450	157
Oporto	28,205	17,474	2,339	.....
Naples and Palermo	22,615	7,983	57,115	3,990
Genoa and Leghorn	666,611	679,666	339,674	21,000
Trieste	66,871	165,175	3,000	.....
Alexandria, Egypt	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Lisbon	93,743	167,195	64,662	.....
Canary islands	5,244	3,358	5,125	1,296
Madeira	.....	.....	400	400
Bilbao	153,818	2,500	.....	.....
China and East Indies	44,630	34,338	36,942	3,970
Africa	17,090	25,195	12,230	655
Australia	735,891	377,884	394,165	253,699
Otago, N. Z	14,880	10,810	5,500	7,350
Sydney, N. S. W	162,920	97,830	48,013	113,750
Brazil	291,752	149,670	160,152	54,967
Mexico	194,936	112,981	69,481	18,616
Cuba	716,730	418,134	356,436	218,686
Argentine Republic	68,856	20,260	24,470	7,380
Cisplatine Republic	72,852	78,552	117,626	13,227
Chile	53,226	92,550	66,550	17,800
Peru	110,840	169,061	256,007	56,011
British Honduras	2,052	6,072	440	.....
British Guiana	5,800	7,880	15,104	9,396
British West Indies	106,941	70,918	60,934	18,888
British North American colonies	104,080	28,902	16,995	2,918
Danish West Indies	10,947	8,463	31,593	4,102
Dutch West Indies	18,399	26,338	12,143	7,117
French West Indies	32,618	16,020	9,104	2,332
Hayti	13,856	7,088	12,064	4,856
Central America	5,494	993	455	1,764
Venezuela	39,794	28,583	15,455	1,094
New Grenada	58,570	57,490	107,837	37,058
Porto Rico	43,355	20,028	59,439	2,244
Total	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273

Total export from the United States.

From—	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
New York	14,626,090	21,335,784	19,547,604	6,720,273
Boston	1,511,173	1,696,307	2,049,431	1,071,100
Philadelphia	12,552,882	7,769,148	5,395,788	2,800,978
Baltimore	973,107	929,971	915,866	175,100
Portland	11,088	70,762	342,082	120,250
New Bedford	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland	81,173	80,000	.....	.....
Total	29,805,523	31,872,972	28,250,721	10,837,701
Equal to barrels	745,138	796,824	706,268	272,192
Total value calculated by the average price for *refined in bond* as below	$17,313,133 14	$20,718,387 98	$12,434,554 84	.....

Average of prices of petroleum for each month for the year 1865, *in New York.*

Months.	Crude.	FREE. Refined.	IN BOND. Refined.	Naptha.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
January	49¾	90	69 13/16	56¼
February	47⅓	87⅞	67 11/16	53 9/16
March	36½	78⅜	58 7/16	51⅓
April	36¼	72⅝	52¾	46⅞
May	36⅓	70 13/16	51¼	48¼
June	34⅞	70½	51½	49½
July	33	71 1/16	52 1/16	49¼
August	32⅛	71⅛	52 11/16	45⅝
September	36¼	78	59¼	48 7/16
October	37⅞	81	61⅜	52 1/16
November	39⅛	81 15/16	63⅛	52 15/16
December	41⅛	85⅛	65½	50
Average of the year 1865	38.37½	77.87½	58.87½	50.37½
Average of the year 1864	41.81	74.61	65.03	39.54
Average of the year 1863	28.13	51.74	44.15	28.50

Import receipts, consumption, and prices of coffee for the following years:

		Receipts.	Consumption.
1865	pounds..	133,574,397	128,146,356
1864	pounds..	145,304,957	109,086,703
1863	pounds..	75,269,417	79,719,641
1862	pounds..	98,558,680	88,989,011
1861	pounds..	182,244,627	187,045,786
1860	pounds..	185,779,689	177,111,923
1859	pounds..	248,527,306	222,610,300
1858	pounds..	227,656,186	251,255,099
1857	pounds..	217,871,820	172,565,934
1856	pounds..	230,913,150	218,225,490
1855	pounds..	238,214,533	218,378,287

Average price of coffee for each month.

	BRAZIL.			ST. DOMINGO.		
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.
January	43.83	33.92	30.08	40.33	30.50	27.58
February	43.83	34.54	32.17	41.41	30.92	29.08
March*	20.25	36.92	33.75	37.87	33.00	31.00
April	19.91	42.54	32.00	27.12	37.42	28.92
May	21.25	45.50	32.00	25.25	38.58	29.25
June†	22.00	42.92	30.66	18.91	36.54	28.42
July	20.91	49.92	28.83	18.21	41.50	27.25
August	20.16	50.42	27.17	17.62	42.75	25.58
September	20.66	47.33	28.83	17.69	42.50	24.92
October	20.91	37.75	32.33	18.37	34.50	28.08
November	20.50	43.17	32.50	18.25	40.17	28.67
December	19.58	41.92	33.79	18.00	41.42	29.25
Average for the year	20.65	42.49	31.18	18.78	37.48	28.17

	MARACAIBO AND LAGUAYRA.			JAVA.		
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.
January	43.33	33.50	31.08	50.16	40.50	33.58
February	43.33	33.92	32.25	47.83	41.17	35.92
March‡	39.25	36.42	33.66	42.66	42.83	38.75
April	30.25	41.17	32.75	33.41	49.33	37.75
May	29.04	44.33	32.00	33.58	51.83	37.21
June	30.41	42.17	32.00	34.41	49.92	36.92
July	20.50	47.50	31.25	24.41	53.83	35.75
August	20.33	48.58	29.58	25.50	57.50	35.25
September	20.75	47.08	29.92	26.66	57.42	35.75
October	22.00	37.17	32.58	32.00	44.92	38.17
November	22.50	43.50	32.75	29.66	49.75	39.33
December	21.58	43.75	33.33	27.83	50.17	40.16
Average for the year	21.30	41.59	31.93	25.82	49.10	37.04

* Quotations for Brazil from this time in gold.
† Quotations for St. Domingo from this time in gold.
‡ The average for 1865, from March, is on a gold basis; the other years on the currency basis.

Consumption of cane molasses in the United States.

		Total.	Foreign
1865	gallons..	35, 185, 038	34, 335, 038
1864	gallons..	32, 581, 668	28, 753, 668
1863	gallons..	37, 569, 088	26, 569, 088
1862	gallons..	62, 668, 400	25, 650, 400
1861	gallons..	40, 191, 556	20, 383, 556
1860	gallons..	47, 318, 877	28, 724, 205
1859	gallons..	54, 260, 970	28, 293, 210
1858	gallons..	45, 169, 164	24, 795, 374
1857	gallons..	28, 508, 784	23, 266, 404
1856	gallons..	39, 608, 878	23, 014, 878
1855	gallons..	47, 266, 085	23, 532, 422

Average prices of molasses.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
New Orleans	119½c.	96¾c.	49 11/16c.	46⅜c.
Porto Rico	67¾c.	89 c.	51 9/10c.	37⅓c.
Cuba, muscovado	58½c.	77⅞c.	44⅕ c.	29 c.
Cuba, clayed	45⅛c.	65½c.	37⅙ c.	24⅛c.

Consumption of foreign and domestic cane sugar in the United States.

(Ton 2,240 pounds.)

		Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.
1865	tons..	345, 809	5, 000	350, 809
1864	tons..	192, 660	28, 000	220, 660
1863	tons..	231, 308	53, 000	284, 308
1862	tons..	241, 411	184, 600	432, 411
1861	tons..	241, 420	122, 399	363, 819
1860	tons..	296, 950	118, 331	415, 281
1859	tons..	239, 034	192, 150	431, 184
1858	tons..	244, 758	143, 634	388, 492
1857	tons..	241, 765	39, 000	280, 765
1856	tons..	255, 292	123, 468	378, 760
1855	tons..	192, 604	185, 148	377, 752

Average prices of sugar.

	1865	1864.	1863.	1862
New Orleans	18.75	18.65	11 16	8.84⅓
Cuba, muscovado	13.84	17.22	10 77	7.92⅔
Porto Rico	14.98	18.33	11.65	8 59⅓
Havana, white	18.36	21.77	13.31	10.55½
Havana, brown	13.33	17.74	11.34	8.38
Manila	12.73	16.71	10.71	7.96
Brazil, brown	12.28	16 97	10.73	7.93¾
Melado	9.22	11.59	6 83	4 79⅙

METEOROLOGY.

DECEMBER, 1865.

Table showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, (with dates prefixed,) the mean temperature, and amount of rain, (in inches and tenths,) for December, 1865, at the following places, as given by the observers named. The daily observations were made at 7 o'clock a. m. and 2 and 9 p. m.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
MAINE.								
				°		°	°	*In.*
Steuben	Washington	J. D. Parker	27	50	23	—11	24.2	4.95
Lee	Penobscot	Edwin Pitman	27	50	23	—15	22.1	3.35
West Waterville	Kennebec	B. F. Wilbur	13	46	22	—6	24.1	3.25
Gardiner	do	R. H. Gardiner	13, 27	47	23	—10	24.4	3.23
Lisbon	Androscoggin	Asa P. Moore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.94
Webster	do	Almon Robinson	27	47	23	—1	23.8	.....
Standish	Cumberland	John P. Moulton	27	55	22, 23	0	25.3	2.61
Cornish	York	Silas West	27	52	22	—3	24.4	2.72
Cornishville	do	G. W. Guptill	27	54	22	—2	25.7	3.84
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Stratford	Coos	Branch Brown	27	49	22	—12	20.5	3.01
Shelburne	do	F. Odell	4, 25	47	23	—1	25.5	1.43
North Barnstead	Belknap	Chas. H. Pitman	27	56	22	2	29.4	0.95
Claremont	Sullivan	S. O. Mead	27	48	22	—2	26.1	.....
Do	do	Arthur Chase	27	51	22	—3	27.0	3.38
VERMONT.								
Lunenburg	Essex	H. A. Cutting	4	48	22	—17	24.5	1.03
Craftsbury	Orleans	Jas. A. Paddock	27	42	16, 23	—7	21.4	3.48
East Bethel	Orange	Charles S. Paine	27	58	22	—8	26.4	2.32
Middlebury	Addison	H. A. Sheldon	4	45	22	0	27.2	2.46
Brandon	Rutland	Harmon Buckland	27	54	23	0	28.1	1.69
MASSACHUSETTS.								
Topsfield	Essex	A. M. Merriam	27	61	23	11	34.3	3.00
Georgetown	do	Henry M. Nelson	27	62	22	1	29.3	1.65
Newbury	do	Jno. H. Caldwell	27	61	22	2	30.1	.....
Cambridge	Middlesex	A. Fendler	27	59	9	2	30.0	0.83
New Bedford	Bristol	Samuel Rodman	3, 4	57	16	11	36.0	4.28
Worcester	Worcester	Joseph Draper, M.D.	27	59	9, 23	8	32.1	2.75
Meudon	do	Jno. G. Metcalf, M.D.	27	58	9	6	31.7	3.90
Baldwinsville	do	Rev. E. Dewhurst	27	57	23	3	.....	.....
Amherst	Hampshire	Prof. E. S. Snell	27	60	23	7	28.9	3.54
Springfield	Hampden	J. Weatherhead	27	53	22, 24	4	30.5	3.12

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for December—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.				°		°	°	*In.*
Westfield	Hampden	Rev. E. Davis	27	63	22	4	29.9	3.03
Richmond	Berkshire	Wm. Bacon	27	52	23	4	29.0	6.00
Williams College	do	Prof. A. Hopkins	27	52	8, 16, 23	8	29.4	2.12
RHODE ISLAND.								
Newport	Newport	Wm. H. Crandall	4	55	15, 16	16	35.6	5.46
CONNECTICUT.								
Pomfret	Windham	Rev. D. Hunt	27	54	22, 23	7	30.8	2.90
Columbia	Tolland	Wm. H. Yeomans	3	61	22, 23	8	34.3	.....
Middletown	Middlesex	Prof. John Johnston	3, 27	55	22	10	33.5	2.99
Colebrook	Litchfield	Charlotte Rockwell	27	58	23	—2	27.9	.....
NEW YORK.								
Moriches	Suffolk	Miss N. Smith	3	61	16	14	38.9	5.96
South Hartford	Washington	G. M. Ingalsbe	27	50	22	14	29.5	3.45
Albany	Albany	H. M. Paine, M. D.	27	57	16	19	37.2	1.67
Fishkill Landing	Dutchess	Wm. H. Denning	3	55	23	14	33.7	3.18
Garrison's	Putnam	Thomas B. Arden	27	64	23	14	29.9	3.27
Throg's Neck	Westchester	Elizabeth Morris	3	56	16	13	34.0	.....
Deaf & Dumb Inst.	New York	Prof. O. W. Morris	27	69	15, 16	21	38.9	6.30
Columbia College	do	H. B. Cornwall	27	61	16, 23	16	34.5	3.94
Flatbush	Kings	Eli T. Mack	27	62	23	14	34.9	4.53
Newburgh	Orange	James H. Gardiner	27	62	23	12	34.2	3.50
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	Cyrus H. Russell	4	52	16	—12	25.1	2.50
South Trenton	Oneida	Storrs Barrows	27	55	16, 23	12	27.1	3.72
Oneida	Madison	L. Spooner, M. D.	4	58	23	8	31.3	3.72
Theresa	Jefferson	S. O. Gregory	4	58	16	—5	25.9	2.81
Depauville	do	Henry Haas	4	56	16	2	27.7	4.35
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. S. Malcolm	4	57	16, 17	11	31.7	2.83
Palermo	do	E. B. Bartlett	4	55	16	—2	28.0	4.85
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	John Bowman	4	57	17	9	28.9	.....
Auburn	Cayuga	John B. Dill	4	60	14, 23, 31	10	32.2	.....
Nichols	Tioga	Robert Howell	4	64	16	7	31.7	.....
Geneva	Ontario	Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson	4	58	15, 16	14	32.2	1.08
Rochester	Monroe	Prof. C. Dewey	4	61	23	10	31.1	1.75
Do	do	M. M. Mathews, M. D.	12	57	23	10	31.2	1.75
Buffalo	Erie	William Ives	12	56	23	9	31.0	3.35
Jamestown	Chautauqua	Rev. S. W. Roe	25	60	16, 22	2	33.7	5.10
NEW JERSEY.								
Paterson	Passaic	William Brooks	3	60	16, 23	16	35.6	5.00
Newark	Essex	Wm. A. Whitehead	27	62	23	14	35.3	4.39
New Brunswick	Middlesex	Geo. H. Cook	27	65	16	11	34.4	5.95
Trenton	Mercer	E. R. Cook	27	62	16	16	38.0	.....
Burlington	Burlington	John C. Deacon	27	62	16	11	33.8	5.55
Moorestown	do	Thomas J. Beans	4	64	15, 23	14	35.1	5.77
Mount Holly	do	M. J. Rhees, M. D.	27	63	16	14	36.6	.....
Haddonfield	Camden	James S. Lippincott	27	61	16	11	34.2	5.21
Greenwich	Cumberland	R. C. Sheppard	4	67	16	13	37.5	4.79

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for December—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
PENNSYLVANIA.								
				°		°	°	*In.*
Nyces	Pike	John Grathwohl	4	62	31	—1	27.7	4.15
Fallsington	Bucks	Ebenezer Hance	27	63	16	15	35.7	5.20
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Pf. J. A. Kirkpatrick	27	63	16	18	37.7	5.68
Germantown	....do	"Telegraph"	27	62	16	9	33.6	5.73
Moorland	Montgomery	Anna Spencer	3	62	16, 23	11	34.3	3.30
Dyberry	Wayne	Theodore Day	27	55	23	—2	26.4	.....
Nazareth	Northampton	L. E. Ricksecker	3, 12	58	16	9	33.6	.....
Ephrata	Lancaster	W. H. Spera	3, 4	70	16	7	32.4	6.33
Silver Spring	....do	H. G. Bruckhart	4	65	23	10	35.0	.....
Mountjoy	....do	J. R. Hoffer	4	65	16, 23	15	37.0	1.75
Harrisburg	Dauphin	John Heisely, M.D	4	55	16	16	34.2	3.50
Tioga	Tioga	E. T. Bentley	4	66	16, 22	4	31.3	0.51
Pennsville	Clearfield	Elisha Fenton	4	60	16	2	28.7	3.57
Connellsville	Fayette	John Taylor	3	70	15	1	35.7	.....
Canonsburg	Washington	Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D	3, 4, 26	58	15	0	32.5	2.90
MARYLAND.								
Woodlawn	Cecil	Jas. O. McCormick	4	68	16	11	37.1	6.00
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Wm. R. Goodman	4	69	16	11	38.7	5.43
St. Inigoes	St. Mary's	Rev. J. Stephenson	4, 27	70	16	14	40.1	4.31
Frederick	Frederick	Miss H. M. Baer	4	66	16	1	34.0	4.10
Catonsville	Baltimore	George S. Grape	27	59	16	10	33.1	.....
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.								
Washington	Washington	Smithsonian Instit'n.	4	69	16	12	38.3	5.29
VIRGINIA.								
Wythesville	Wythe	Howard Shriver	3	64	15	8	39.6	.....
WEST VIRGINIA.								
Weston	Lewis	Benjamin Owen	3, 4	69	23	5	40.1	.....
GEORGIA.								
Atlanta	Fulton	Frederick Deckner	3	75	15	19	47.9	8.66
MISSISSIPPI.								
Natchez	Adams	Robert McCary	3, 4 25, 26	76	14, 15	22	52.5	6.30
ARKANSAS.								
Helena	Phillips	O. F. Russell	2	79	14	13	45.5	5.22
TENNESSEE.								
Clarksville	Montgomery	Wm. M. Stewart	3	74	14	8	40.4	9.76
KENTUCKY.								
Louisville	Jefferson	Mrs. L. Young	3	72	14, 15	6	37.7	7.90
Chilesburg	Fayette	S. D. Martin, M.D	3	70	15	4	38.3	8.94
Danville	Boyle	O. Beatty	3	72	14, 15	8	39.8	8.63
OHIO.								
Austinburg	Ashtabula	E D. Winchester	3	56	16	—2	28.1	3.00
Saybrook	....do	James B. Fraser	12	58	16	1	30.9	4.55
New Lisbon	Columbiana	J. F. Benner	4	68	15	5	33.6	2.03

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for December—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
OHIO—Cont'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
East Fairfield	Columbiana	S. B. McMillan	3, 4	62	15, 16	5	32.9	1.61
Steubenville	Jefferson	Roswell Marsh	.....	.....	.....	—5	35.4	3.31
Welshfield	Geauga	B. F. Abell, A. M	3	57	15, 23	2	31.3	3.81
Milnersville	Guernsey	Rev. D. Thompson	4	60	23	0	30.0	3.02
East Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Mr. & Mrs. G. A. Hyde	12	61	15	3	32.8	3.71
Wooster	Wayne	Martin Winger	12	60	23	—4	41.4	.....
Gallipolis	Gallia	A. P. Rogers	3	75	23	9	40.2	5.13
Kelley's Island	Erie	Geo. C. Huntington	3, 4	52	23	6	31.6	3.26
Norwalk	Huron	Rev. A. Newton	4	59	23	—2	30.6	2.81
Westerville	Franklin	Pf. H. A. Thompson	3	63	15	1	33.0	4.11
Kingston	Ross	Prof. Jno. Haywood	3	72	15	4	35.7	3.10
Toledo	Lucas	J. B. Trembly, M.D	11	51	28	10	29.9	3.56
Marion	Marion	H. A. True, M.D	3	58	23	—1	31.1	3.60
Urbana University	Champaign	Prof. M. G. Williams	4	64	14, 15	1	31.3	3.20
Hillsboro'	Highland	J. McD. Mathews	3	68	15	4	33.7	4.49
Ripley	Brown	G. Bambach, M.D	2, 3	68	15	9	40.0	3.73
Bethel	Clermont	Geo. W. Crane	3	71	15	4	36.1	4.38
Cincinnati	Hamilton	George W. Harper	3	69	14	5	37.0	3.89
College Hill	....do	L. B. Tuckerman	3	70	15	3	32.9	4.88
MICHIGAN.								
Monroe	Monroe	Misses Whelpley	3	55	23	—2	30.5	1.86
State Ag. College	Ingham	Prof. R. C. Kedzie	11	46	23	—5	26.7	1.43
Homestead	Benzie	G. E. Steele	11	47	23	—5	25.0	.....
INDIANA.								
Vevay	Switzerland	Chas. G. Boerner	3	76	15	4	36.7	6.70
Richmond	Wayne	John Valentine	2, 3	58	14, 15	1	31.4	4.40
Spiceland	Henry	Wm. Dawson	2, 3	58	14	—1	30.0	4.10
Columbia	Whitley	Dr. F. & Miss McCoy	3	58	23	—12	27.0	2.73
Indianapolis	Marion	W. W. Butterfield	3	60	14	—1	30.6	.....
New Harmony	Posey	Jno. Chappellsmith	3	70	14	5	34.8	5.84
ILLINOIS.								
Chicago	Cook	Samuel Brookes	11	42	21	—12	20.5	.....
Evanston	....do	.....	7	49	21	—9	24.9	.....
Marengo	McHenry	J. S. Rogers	11	45	21	—11	21.5	.....
Riley	....do	E. Babcock	.....	.....	22	—22	.....	0.30
Aurora	Kane	Abiram Spaulding	11	45	21	—15	22.2	0.60
Sandwich	DeKalb	N. E. Ballou, M.D	11	45	21	—17	20.3	0.45
Ottawa	La Salle	Mrs. E. H. Merwin	11	49	21	—19	23.7	0.59
Winnebago	Winnebago	J. W. & Miss Tolman	11	43	21	—17	19.0	0.74
Wyanet	Bureau	E. S. & Miss Phelps	11	50	21	—17	22.1	0.54
Tiskilwa	....do	Verry Aldrich	11	58	21	—12	24.1	.....
Elmira	Stark	O. A. Blanchard	10	49	21	—18	22.8	0.40
Hennepin	Putnam	Smiley Shepherd	11	48	21	—16	21.0	.....
Peoria	Peoria	Frederick Brendel	11	50	21	—9	25.5	1.08
Springfield	Sangamon	G. M. Brinkerhoff	2	62	21	—4	28.8	.....
Dubois	Washington	Wm. C. Spencer	10	57	14	—2	30.5	5.75
Waverly	Morgan	Timothy Dudley	11	55	21	—10	25.0	2.15
Galesburg	Knox	Pf. W. Livingston	2	45	21	—14	21.7	1.00
Augusta	Hancock	S. B. Mead, M. D	11	51	21	—16	23.8	1.25
Manchester	Scott	Dr. J. & Miss E. Grant	2	57	15, 21	—7	25.3	1.63

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for December—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
WISCONSIN.				°		°	°	*In.*
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Jacob Lüps	10, 11	44	15	—8	24.2	0.77
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	I. A. Lapham, LL.D	11	46	15	—9	22.5	0.52
Do	....do	Carl Winkler	10	44	15	—8	23.9	.....
Ripon	Fond du Lac	Prof. Wm. H. Ward	10	43	15	—9	22.2	.....
Delavan	Walworth	Leveus Eddy	11	45	15	—11	19.7	0.32
Waupacca	Waupacca	H. C. Mead	11	44	15	—11	21.1	0.11
Weyauwega	....do	J. C. Hicks	26	50	15	—15	22.0	.....
Embarrass	....do	E. Everett Breed	2	44	15	—16	19.2	0.85
Rocky Run	Columbia	W. W. Curtis	10	45	15	—12	21.4	0.38
Baraboo	Sauk	M. C. Waite	3	46	14, 21	—4	23.3	0.85
Beloit	Rock	H. D. Porter	10	45	21	—20	20.5	1.40
Plymouth	Sheboygan	G. Moeller	10, 11, 25, 26	43	15	—13	21.0	0.80
Odanah	Ashland	.....	3	40	15, 22	—6	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.								
Beaver Bay	Lake	C. Wieland	25	42	20	—16	13.7	0.77
Afton	Washington	Dr. & Mrs. Babcock.	10, 24	37	21	—32	10.6	.....
St. Paul	Ramsey	Rev. A. B. Paterson.	10	36	21	—26	10.3	2.19
Minneapolis	Hennepin	Wm. Cheney	10	41	21	—33	8.0	2.28
Forest City	Meeker	H. L. Smith	9	44	15	—30	12.0	1.70
Sibley	Sibley	C.W. & C. E. Woodbury.	24	37	22	—26	.....	0.70
New Ulm	Brown	Charles Roos	10	42	21	—22	11.8	0.99
IOWA.								
Clinton	Clinton	Dr. J. P. Farnsworth	25	46	21	—20	21.0	2.20
Davenport	Scott	George B. Pratt	11	43	21	—15	20.4	0.40
Dubuque	Dubuque	Asa Horr, M. D	10	44	21	—18	20.8	1.04
Muscatine	Muscatine	I. P. Walton	11	44	21	—17	21.0	0.62
Fort Madison	Lee	Daniel McCready	1	51	21	—15	25.1	1.11
Guttenberg	Clayton	Philip Dorweiler	10	45	21	—21	17.5	.....
Ceres	....do	John M. Hagensick	11	42	21	—22	17.3	.....
Manchester	Delaware	Allen Mead	25	42	21	—27	17.7	0.46
Mount Vernon	Linn	Prof. A. Collins	11, 25	44	21	—18	19.0	.....
Iowa City	Johnson	Prof. T. S. Parvin	11	50	21	—17	21.0	0.32
Independence	Buchanan	A. C. Wheaton	25	44	21	—27	14.0	1.00
Do	....do	D. S. Deering	11	44	21	—18	17.7	.....
Waterloo	Black Hawk	T. Steed	11, 25	46	20	—13	18.6	.....
Iowa Falls	Hardin	N. Townsend	10	38	22	—12	17.1	1.17
Des Moines	Polk	Rev. J. A. Nash	1	50	21	—22	19.2	.....
Clarinda	Page	Dr. S. H. Kridelbaugh	1, 4, 28	48	21	—9	26.0	0.81
MISSOURI.								
St. Louis University	St. Louis	Rev. F. H. Stuntebeck	2	64	21	2	32.2	2.80
Athens	Clark	J. T. Caldwell	11	60	21	—10	27.0	0.75
Canton	Lewis	George P. Ray	1	50	21	—19	22.4	1.22
Harrisonville	Cass	John Christian	1	56	21	—7	24.6	1.03
Easton	Buchanan	P. B. Sibley	1	56	21	—12	22.8	1.80
KANSAS.								
Olathe	Johnson	W. Beckwith	1	57	21	—9	22.7	1.76
Atchison	Atchison	Dr. H. B. & Miss Horn	3	50	14, 15	—8	21.2	.....
Fort Riley	Davis	Jos. M. Shaffer	1	56	13, 15	—7	21.2	1.25

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for December—Continued.

Place.	County.	Observer's name.	Date.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Mean.	Rain.
NEBRASKA TER.				°		°	°	*In.*
Elkhorn	Washington	John S. Bowen	1	56	21	—20	15.7	0.63
Bellevue	Sarpy	Rev. Wm. Hamilton.	1	52	21	—15	16.3	1.39
UTAH TER.								
Great Salt Lake city	Great Salt Lake	W. W. Phelps	1	42	15	6	23.0	6.69
CALIFORNIA.								
Sacramento	Sacramento	Th. M. Logan, M. D.	10	58	19	31	45.0	0.36

Table showing the average temperature and fall of rain (in inches and tenths) for the month of December, in each year named, and for the five years first named, collectively, with the average number of places in each State in which the observations were made.

States and Territories.	Av. number of places.	Averages, 1855.		Averages, 1856.		Averages, 1857.		Averages, 1858.		Averages, 1859.		Av. for five years.		Averages, 1863.		Averages, 1864.		Averages, 1865.	
		Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.	Mean temp.	Mean rain.
		Deg.	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*	*Deg.*	*In.*
Maine	6	25.7	4.5	20.5	3.8	26.5	4.6	19.8	3.1	16.5	5.9	21.8	4.4	21.7	3.9	23.2	5.2	24.3	3.36
New Hampshire	4	26.8	5.4	17.7	3.1	28.7	4.3	17.7	2.9	17.7	4.5	21.7	4.0	17.3	3.5	23.4	3.9	25.7	2.19
Vermont	4	24.6	2.5	16.9	2.3	27.1	3.4	19.4	2.4	16.3	2.9	20.9	2.7	21.5	4.2	24.3	4.3	25.5	2.20
Massachusetts	12	30.3	5.8	24.6	4.2	33.0	5.2	29.1	3.8	25.1	5.0	28.4	4.8	26.9	4.4	28.8	4.9	30.9	3.11
Rhode Island	1	32.2	6.1	25.5	5.8	34.6	5.2	32.1	3.5	28.4	3.5	30.5	4.8	28.5	5.7	.....	.....	35.6	5.46
Connecticut	5	32.0	6.3	26.8	5.9	38.2	6.8	29.2	3.7	25.6	3.5	30.3	5.2	27.8	5.1	29.1	5.1	31.6	2.95
New York	18	29.1	3.5	25.1	3.4	33.1	4.0	29.2	3.3	23.5	3.9	28.0	3.6	28.7	3.8	29.3	4.6	31.8	3.51
New Jersey	4	34.3	5.1	30.9	3.6	35.9	5.4	34.0	4.2	30.8	4.3	33.1	4.5	31.4	4.4	34.0	4.2	35.6	5.24
Pennsylvania	20	30.7	4.9	28.4	2.9	36.6	4.9	34.8	1.5	29.1	4.0	31.9	3.6	34.7	4.4	32.1	3.4	33.1	3.88
Delaware	1	.....	.....	34.5	.....	43.7	4.7	43.0	6.4	.....	3.6	40.4	4.9	37.2	4.0	36.4	7.5	.....	.....
Maryland	5	35.4	1.1	31.2	2.8	38.8	6.0	38.1	4.0	33.4	3.7	35.4	3.5	35.3	4.4	33.9	4.2	36.6	4.96
District of Columbia	1	37.1	3.2	31.8	2.3	.....	5.5	39.9	5.8	34.6	6.2	35.8	4.6	35.4	3.7	36.3	3.0	38.3	5.29
South Carolina	4	49.7	6.1	46.6	3.4	54.0	4.7	54.7	3.4	49.7	3.2	50.9	4.2	.....	.....	53.8	1.8	.....	.....
Tennessee	1	38.1	2.3	31.2	5.1	46.6	5.3	46.1	8.5	35.2	6.6	39.4	5.5	40.0	8.6	.....	.....	40.4	9.76
Kentucky	4	36.4	3.3	30.2	4.5	42.4	5.8	43.4	7.9	30.5	6.6	36.6	5.6	38.9	4.5	33.3	5.2	38.6	8.49
Ohio	20	31.6	3.7	24.7	3.3	37.1	3.5	36.7	5.1	25.6	4.3	31.1	4.0	35.0	4.2	30.2	3.7	33.6	3.58
Michigan	8	25.5	3.5	21.0	3.3	31.5	1.7	30.1	2.1	20.0	2.5	25.6	2.6	31.9	4.1	25.8	2.8	27.4	1.65
Indiana	4	31.7	2.5	28.8	3.3	37.4	2.2	39.2	6.0	26.8	4.3	32.8	3.6	34.9	3.8	27.7	3.2	31.8	4.75
Illinois	14	26.6	3.6	22.0	4.2	34.7	1.4	30.6	3.0	18.1	1.6	26.4	2.8	29.9	5.5	22.2	3.2	24.0	1.27
Wisconsin	10	19.5	2.2	15.6	4.1	29.9	2.3	24.0	2.0	14.0	0.9	20.6	2.3	27.6	4.6	18.6	2.1	21.8	0.67
Minnesota	4	9.9	1.3	4.9	.....	23.4	1.4	14.7	1.3	5.9	0.6	11.8	1.2	20.6	1.3	11.3	0.8	11.1	1.44
Iowa	7	20.2	2.1	15.2	4.5	31.4	1.3	23.9	1.9	15.2	0.6	21.2	2.1	25.9	5.5	17.5	2.3	19.6	0.91
Missouri	3	32.1	3.1	29.8	4.3	40.0	2.6	38.3	8.5	24.5	2.4	32.9	4.2	31.1	5.3	24.5	3.0	25.8	1.52
Nebraska Territory	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.1	0.8	20.1	0.9	15.0	0.5	22.6	0.7	21.9	3.4	19.9	0.3	16.0	1.01
Kansas	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.8	0.2	29.9	1.2	21.9	0.2	29.9	0.5	27.8	4.0	28.1	1.1	21.7	1.56
California	3	.....	0.0	43.9	2.4	49.6	2.5	45.6	5.5	45.8	2.9	46.2	2.6	44.2	3.5	.....	.....	45.0	0.36

NOTES OF THE WEATHER, DECEMBER, 1865.

[From the Smithsonian Institution.]

A general smokiness in the atmosphere prevailed at the beginning of the month, and there were two periods of severe cold—one about the 15th of the month, and the other about a week later.

Gardiner, Maine.—December 8.—River closed.

Lisbon, Maine.—December 7.—The storm, which was quite severe in Portland, Boston, and other places to-day, did not reach here, it being dull and cloudy through the day, and a snow-squall, lasting but a few minutes, about 6 p. m., while in Portland it snowed from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. 31st, the month of December has been very mild and pleasant, and, although there has been seventeen inches of snow during the month, there is but very little now on the ground, and many bare places in the roads and open fields. The streams, brooks, and wells are lower than common at this season of the year.

West Waterville, Maine.—December 8.—Pond froze over slightly last night below the narrows. 9th, girls and boys skating to-day on the pond where, day before yesterday, it was all open; froze hard last night. 12th, quite a large flock of wild geese passed southerly this afternoon—an unusual occurrence here so late in the season.

Cornish, Maine.—December 25.—Fine sleighing; snow nearly a foot deep. December 27, snow nearly all gone; a warm rain to-day.

Standish, Maine.—December 20.—Snow began last night, and continued till 1.35 p. m. to-day. Squall at 3 p. m., accompanied with a violent northwest wind, lasting till sunset; blew the snow almost all out of the road; first sleighing this morning. 25th, snowed from 10.50 a. m. to 3.15 p. m. yesterday; first good sleighing this morning, but rather poor at night. 27th, sleighing all gone; ice broke up in the lake in the night. 31st, the lake and rivers are very low. Sebago lake is said to be two feet lower than it generally is at this time of the year, and the swamps are very low; snow in the woods is about eight inches deep.

Webster, Maine.—December 3.—The air for the past three days has been very quiet, and there is now almost a perfect calm. The sun has been of a red color during the day, and the moon was red at rising.

Stratford, New Hampshire.—December 10.—All the streams quite low, and some entirely dry; others so little water that they are frozen up. 21st, snow-storm from the east, blowing almost a gale until noon; calm about an hour, and then blew as hard, or harder, from the northwest and west for nine hours. 31st, it is the driest December in this place for thirty years, and how much longer the observer does not know.

Claremont, New Hampshire.—December has been a very moderate, comfortable month. Several light snows have fallen, making tolerable sleighing for light teams. Ice six inches thick in Sugar river on the 18th of December; broke up on the 28th. Streams and ponds are very low, except where the former are filled with snow-water. There is danger of a serious lack of water for manufacturing purposes during the winter.

Shelburne, New Hampshire.—December 5 and 6.—No frost in the ground; good ploughing. 7th, ground frozen hard. 8th, Androscoggin river closed. 9th, people cross on the ice. 21st, snow is six inches deep; good sleighing; the first since the 21st of November. 27th, occasional hot breezes in the afternoon from the southwest; thermometer, at 2 45 p. m., 62°.

Lunenburg, Vermont.—There have been only three or four days of sleighing this month, which is very remarkable. There is now (December 31) but a little more than half an inch of snow, which, as the roads are smooth, allows of sleighs being run, and it is very good wheeling also. Springs are low, and the

drought will be oppressively felt by our mills if there are not storms soon. There perhaps never was so little snow or rain during the autumn and winter in this country; there certainly has not been for seventeen years. The weather has been generally pleasant and mild for the season.

Randolph, Vermont.—December 3.—An Indian summer haze settles in the valleys. No snow on the earth. 5th, thermometer 41° at 5 a. m.; at 7, 35°; at noon, mud in the road in shady places frozen hard; at 2 p. m., 28°; at 9 p. m., 30°; farmers ploughing. 9th, good skating on mill-ponds; running streams partially frozen over. 13th, ice broken up in the branch. 15th, good skating on ponds; ground frozen five inches deep. Five inches of snow fell on the 21st and five inches on the 24th. 27th, sleighing all gone by 2 p. m.; people in sleighs on the road found it necessary to leave them and hire wagons to get home. The rapid melting was caused by slight rain last night and high temperature to-day; thermometer at 7 a. m. 42°; at 2 p. m. 58°. Sleighing again on the 30th.

Rutland, Vermont.—December 9.—Water frozen an inch and a quarter; ground six inches. 23d, ice six inches thick on Otter creek. 28th, the very low meadows on Otter creek covered with water.

Richmond, Mass.—With the exception of a very few days, December has been a remarkably mild month. On the night of the 20th there was a fall of snow. The morning of the 21st was mild. At 10 a. m. a violent wind arose from the northwest, which broke off large trees, continuing to blow with great force until 2 p. m, when it subsided to some extent. The 23d was the coldest and the 27th the warmest days of the month.

New Bedford, Mass.—December 28.—Sharp lightning and some thunder at 5 p. m 30th, about eight inches of very light snow, from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., with a very calm state of the atmosphere.

Mendon, Mass.—December 3.—Smoky. 11th, numerous flocks of wild geese going south. 31st, snow one and a half inches deep.

Georgetown, Mass.—Wild geese migrating in large numbers and in extremely large flocks the latter part of the afternoon of the 12th. There was snow sufficient for sleighing from the 8th to the 12th inclusive, and from the morning of the 21st until the afternoon of the 24th. Baldpate pond froze on the night of the 7th sufficiently to bear the weight of a man, but open on the 10th, and mostly free of ice until the 13th, when it froze four inches, and remained closed until the 25th, except at the mouths of brooks; since "honeycombed" and unsafe generally, with many open spots. The ground has not been solidly frozen as yet more than three or four inches, and now (December 31) there is very little frost, and for most of the week the ground was entirely free.

Topsfield, Mass.—December 31.—Streams continue very low.

Williamstown, Mass.—December 31.—Ground frozen three or four inches; no sleighing up to this time.

Newbury, Mass—Comfortable sleighing from the 10th to the 12th; also from the 21st to the 24th.

Westfield, Mass.—The rains have not raised the streams much. Deep wells are nearly dry, which contained an abundance of water through the summer. The wells that are not deep and that have been dry have no lack of water now.

Newport, R. I.—December 26.—Very dense fog all day and until 8.20 a. m. of the 27th, when it began raining, and continued in light showers till 3 p. m. The 27th was the warmest day of the month, and the temperature unusually high for the season of the year. 28th, thunder and lightning from 4.30 p. m. to 6 p. m.

Pomfret, Conn.—December has been a pleasant month, not much snow or rain; deep wells just beginning to rise a little.

Middletown, Conn.—December 7.—First snow of the season. 8th, sleighs

moving in the streets. 16th, Connecticut river closed with ice. 28th, ice moving from the river; steamer from Hartford passed down.

Newburgh, N. Y.—December 31.—The month has been quite remarkable for the very little snow that fell. There is now only a little in the gutters of the streets, not enough for sleighing, although five inches fell yesterday. On one or two occasions there was sleighing for a day or two, but it soon melted away.

Rochester, N. Y.—December 12.—The canals of this State closed to-day, without having had the least destruction from ice, anywhere, up to this date. 15th, the Erie and Valley canals froze entirely over last night; there having been no ice in either of them previously this season. 16th, fair skating on the canal and hundreds enjoying it. Genesee river frozen over above the dam. 18th, ground frozen one foot in depth. 21st, a violent gale during the night; doing great damage at Buffalo, but not here. 28th, freshet in the Genesee river; ice all gone out. 31st, there were about five days' sleighing during the month. —Dr. Mathews.

Rochester, N. Y.—The mean heat of December was two and a half degrees above the average of twenty-nine years. The amount of water was below the general average. The mean temperature of the year 1865 was one degree and one-tenth above the average for twenty-nine years; there were only two warmer years during that period. The coldest year was 1843; the warmest, 1853. The water fallen in rain, snow, and hail, this year, is 34.08 inches; general average, 32.525 inches.—Professor Dewey.

Fishkill, (on Hudson,) N. Y.—December 21.—At 2.55 a. m. a most violent gust from about east-southeast struck here, lasting ten minutes. The wind continued high for two hours, gradually changing to south and southwest. At 7 it changed to west, and then to west-northwest, with a tremendous gale, lasting until 4 p. m. 31st, ice appearing in the river; navigation entirely free until to-day, which is unusually late.

Gouverneur, N. Y.—December 8.—Oswegatchie river frozen over this morning, in all places where still water existed.

Oswego, N. Y.—There were but two or three days' sleighing, during the month of December.

New York, N. Y.—December 21.—A very high wind prevailed all day, doing much damage in the harbor; blew down an unfinished brick building, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-third street. 27th, inside walls of the house dripping with moisture.

Garrisons, N. Y.—December 31.—The month has been marked with much soft weather. Ground has been frozen to the depth of four inches, but the frost is now entirely out of the ground. Navigation of the Hudson is still, and no floating ice, which is rather unusual.

Theresa, N. Y.—December 8.—Ground frozen up. 15th, river frozen over, and boys skating on it.

Depauville, N. Y.—December 7.—Last ploughing; no frost in the ground; roads muddy. 9th, ground frozen hard enough to bear teams; skating on ponds; no snow. 10th, two inches of snow; draw firewood on sleigh. 11th, snow all gone at noon. 12th, frost all out of the ground. 18th, ground bare and frozen very hard. 21st to the 25th, good sleighing. 26th, rain, melting the snow and leaving the ground bare. 30th, an inch of snow in the afternoon.

Nichols, N. Y.—December 16, 17.—The Susquehanna river froze over at Barton, twelve miles below Owego; broke up again within three days. 21st, gale from the northwest all day. 31st, there was no sleighing during the month of any amount. During a greater part of the time the ground was bare, or not more than a quarter to half an inch of snow, and cattle pasturing in the fields. Ploughed a number of days in the first half of the month.

South Hartford, N. Y.—December 31.—The temperature of December was two or three degrees above that of previous years. For the first time within

remembrance, the mercury has not yet touched zero. Fourteen inches of snow fell during the month, against thirty-four last year, but on account of the unusual warmth, the snow is now only two inches deep upon the level. Wagons are universally in use upon the public roads. Winter grain is suffering severely. Lake Champlain closed from Whitehall to Burlington on the 12th of the month. Boats are, however, still running from that point to Plattsburg. Champlain canal was closed on the 14th. Up to that time no insurmountable difficulties had been presented to navigation by ice, but as the ordinary business of the season had been finished, the water was drawn out by order of the canal board.

Moriches, N. Y.—December 11, 12, 13.—Numerous flocks of wild geese were seen going southerly and southwesterly, more numerous than ever previously noticed. 16th, ice on the ponds sufficient for skating. 21st, at 4 or 5 a. m. the wind blew a gale out of the southeast, shifted round south, and then southwest, and finally northwest; increased about noon, blowing up trees, and doing considerable damage. At one time, looking down the river, the water was seen to be lifted up as by a whirlwind, twenty feet or more.

Palermo, N. Y.—December 21.—The most tedious day of the season; wind blowing a gale.

South Trenton, N. Y.—December was a very pleasant month; no sleighing of any consequence. It was the warmest December for some years.

Hector, N. Y.—Dense dry fog on the 2d, 3d, and 4th.

Paterson, N. J.—December 21.—A strong gale, varying between northwest and west, all day.

Burlington, N. J.—December 9.—The first snow of the season.

Greenwich, N. J.—December 3.—A real Indian summer day; atmosphere very hazy and smoky. 14th, first snow of the season. 26th, thermometer rose all day; no wind; a fog almost unparalleled for dampness. 27th, very warm; frost nearly out of the ground; Viola tricolor and Malva rotundifolia in bloom in an open situation. A butterfly seen, and caterpillars crawling about.

Newark, N. J.—All but four of the preceding twenty-two Decembers had lower mean temperatures; the exceptions being 1847, 1848, 1852, and 1857. There were fogs of unusual density on the 26th and 27th.

Trenton, N. J.—December 21.—Very high northwest wind, from 2 to 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Haddonfield, N. J.—December was variable, as usual, from warm and damp to cool and bracing, with alternations of sunshine, fog, drizzle, rain, hail, and snow. On the 4th fires were uncomfortable, and insects awakened. Christmas was damp and foggy, with some rain. The 27th was mild and spring-like, with showers and warm afternoon; no fires needed.

Dyberry, Pa.—December 21.—Snow from 6 p. m. yesterday to 10 this morning; depth over five inches, and drifted some. Many trees were blown down to-day. 31st, no good sleighing yet.

Byberry, Pa.—December 8.—Ground frozen. 9th, the first snow of the season. 17th, ice three inches thick.

Tioga, Pa.—December 3.—Diffuse lightning and thunder in the southwest at 7 p. m. 21st, very strong wind from the west last night; unroofed some buildings, blew down chimneys, trees, &c. 22d, river closed by ice. 27th, ice broken up in the river, and going down; ice about eight inches thick.

Fallsington, Pa.—December 31.—A very disagreeable month; ponds, rivers, and streams not frozen over, bad travelling, &c.

Grampian Hills, Pa.—December has been rather remarkable for the large proportion of favorable weather for out-door work, there having been no extremes of wet or cold, or deep snow; the ground being most of the time slightly covered with snow, the depth which fell during the month being thirteen inches; but that falling at seven different times, and one snow being prin-

cipally gone before another fell, the ground was at no time more than slightly covered. The roads, throughout the month, have mostly been passably good.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Smoky from the 1st December to the 6th.

Frederick city, Maryland.—December 15.—Monocacy partly frozen; earlier than usual.

Woodlawn, Maryland.—December 15.—Elk river closed with ice two inches thick. 16th, Susquehanna river closed by ice; steamboats stopped.

Atlanta, Georgia.—December 10.—At 8.30 p. m. heavy shower, with lightning and thunder. The thermometer fell from 61° at 7 a. m. on the 20th, to 30° at 7 a. m. on the 21st—thirty-one degrees in twenty-four hours. 27th, at 3 a. m. thunder-storm, lightning in west and southwest.

Natchez, Mississippi.—December 1.—Hazy all day. December 12, 7 a. m., thermometer 64°; on the 14th, at 7 a. m., 22°—a fall of forty-two degrees in forty-eight hours. Also, from 7 a. m. of the 20th to 7 a. m. of the 21st, the temperature fell from 70° to 28°, or forty-two degrees in the twenty-four hours. No snow during the month.

Helena, Arkansas.—The temperature fell from 68° at 7 a. m. on the 20th, to 18° at 7 a. m. on the 21st—fifty degrees in twenty-four hours.

Clarksville, Tennessee.—Atmosphere densely hazy on the 2d of December, as it had been generally during the preceding month. Spits or sprinkles of snow on the 5th and 12th; ground whitened on the 13th, 16th, and 17th; light rain on the 18th and 19th; on the 20th, before daylight, it rained heavily, with a little lightning and thunder at the north. The rain continued to 3¾ p. m.; at 4¼ the wind came out violently from northwest, and blew a rough, strong gale until about midnight, when it became more gentle. 25th, flashes of lightning in the distant southeast from about 10½ to 11 p. m. 31st, rain fell on twenty days during the month.

Chilesburg, Kentucky.—December 21.—There was quite a strong wind all last night; about midnight it was 6 or 7. 25th, a flight of immense numbers of wild pigeons in a southwest direction.

Urbana, Ohio.—December 2, 3, 4.—Very hazy. December 25th, snow off, having covered the ground five days; ground frozen eight inches.

Cleveland, Ohio.—December 3.—Lightning and thunder and heavy rain between 4 and 5 p. m; a house struck in the city.

Toledo, Ohio.—December 2.—Smoky and dark. 3d, smoky in the forenoon; very hard rain in the afternoon. 14th, river frozen over for the first time this season. 15th, skating on the canal.

Austinburg, Ohio.—December 2.—Smoky Indian summer weather still continues. 3d, a heavy thunder shower in the evening, with sharp lightning. 21st, a heavy wind through last night and this forenoon from the west.

New Lisbon, Ohio.—December 3.—As smoky as Indian summer. 5th, hard frost, ground frozen. 21st, a terrible storm of wind, rain, and snow. 26th, frost nearly up out of the ground. 29th, froze hard last night.

Kingston, Ohio.—December 20.—First snow this forenoon.

Kelley's Island, Ohio.—December 14.—First appearance of anchor ice near the shore of the lake.

Westerville, Ohio.—December 25.—Very much like spring; no snow on the ground; birds singing.

Welshfield, Ohio.—December 3.—Very vivid lightning and heavy thunder from 6½ to 7½ p. m., but no rain or hail. 19th, a very high wind commenced at the going down of the sun, and continued with unabated fury till near sunrise of the 20th, doing much damage by levelling forest and other trees. The force of the wind through most of the night was at least 6 or 7.

Bethel, Ohio.—December 3.—Distant thunder in the west.

Saybrook, Ohio.—December 4.—The warm weather of the 2d, 3d, and to-day was accompanied with a heavy smoke; also on the afternoon and night of

the 3d very heavy rain. From 5 to 6 p. m. of the 3d the rain was attended with lightning and heavy thunder, which, however, did not cause the smoke to disappear.

Norwalk, Ohio.—December 3.—Thunder and lightning from the northwest.

Lansing, Michigan.—December was a very dry month; wells, cisterns, and springs nearly dry.

Homestead, Michigan.—December 25.—Wild geese flying south this morning; some remained on open water all last winter. 31, the month has been mild for most of the time, and now Traverse bay and all the large rivers are open. Six vessels came to Manistee on the 15th to load with lumber.

Vevay, Indiana.—December 20.—A violent gale began from the northward at 7 p. m., and continued nearly all night. At 7.30 p. m. the thermometer indicated 40°; at 7 a. m. of the 21st 10°. 25th, depth of frost in the ground two and a half inches in soft soil, and in hard clay two inches. 31st, the month has been unusually cloudy; there has not been one entire clear day.

Spiceland, Indiana.—Sky very smoky and dusty; sun exceedingly red in the morning and evening. 20th, at 7 p. m. wind blew up quite fresh from the west. A yellow bright light shone a few minutes about sunset; it appeared uniform over the whole concave above the horizon. 22, at 9 p. m. the barometer the highest that has been observed in four years; it rose one inch and fifteen-hundredths in fifty-one hours.

Richmond, Indiana.—December 1.—Weather pleasant; green leaves still on rose bushes and on the tops of some apple trees; ground very dry for the season. 16th, ice six and a half inches thick on some ponds. 22d, the barometer the highest it has been this year. A little fine snow fell on the 7th, and an inch and a half on the 19th; ground not entirely covered at any time during the month.

Winnebago, Illinois.—December 12.—Ground frozen; ploughing suspended; Rock river closed at Rockford.

Aurora, Illinois.—December 3.—Atmosphere smoky, with but very little wind.

Waverly, Illinois.—December 30.—First flock of wild geese noticed going north.

Riley, Illinois.—December 1 to 4.—Smoky. 11th, ground frozen solid. 15th, ice six inches thick on the creek.

Springfield, Illinois.—Smoky Indian summer weather in the beginning of the month.

Ottawa, Illinois.—December 1.—Smoky throughout the day. 2d, a fine Indian summer day. 3d, rain and smoke so dense that from 2 p. m until nightfall the darkness was like evening twilight. 5th, ice two and a half inches thick. 13th, Fox river frozen over for the first time this season.

Tiskilwa, Illinois.— December 31.—The thermometer was below zero on four mornings. The greater portion of the month was very fine working weather for all out-door work. There has been but little snow; ground about half covered in open fields, about all covered in the woods.

Sandwich, Illinois.—There was an unusual display of parhelia during the month, as well as solar and lunar haloes. [This was the case at a number of stations in different States.]

Golconda, Illinois.—We have not had a particle of snow here this winter yet (January 14.)

St. Louis, Missouri.—December 2 and 3. Atmosphere hazy.—16th, the Mississippi river was gorged with ice yesterday; to-day the gorge broke above the city, and the floating ice destroyed seven or eight steamers at the city landing. 17th, the river is gorged again, and people cross on the ice opposite the city.

Athens, Missouri.—This has been a very dry month; no rain and only seven and a half inches of very dry snow.

Canton, Missouri.—Very smoky on the 1st and 2d; two inches of snow fell on the 6th, and two inches and a quarter on the 20th; sleighing from the 7th to the 10th, and from the 21st to the 24th.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—December 8.—Milwaukee river closed with ice this morning.

Delavan, Wisconsin.—The month has been very dry; cisterns all empty.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin.—December 6.—Manitowoc river closed.

Odanah, Wisconsin.—Rivers closed on the first of December.

Weyauwega, Wisconsin.—December 30.—The ground in this vicinity is frozen to the depth of from twelve to fifteen inches. The extremely cold weather about the 15th instant, with little or no snow on the ground, allowed the frost to penetrate to a great depth. There has been no sleighing of any account yet. The fall of two inches and three-quarters on the 18th, produced a kind of slipping for a day or two, as the ground was very hard, but it soon wore out.

Waupacca, Wisconsin.—December 31.—The winter has been remarkably mild thus far; more so than for the last ten years; no sleighing as yet. There have been several light falls of snow, but it melted away very soon. There were no late fall rains. Streams are low, streets dusty, and ground frozen quite hard.

Embarrass, Wisconsin.—December 13.—At thirty minutes past twelve m., felt what is supposed to have been a slight shock of an earthquake, being a rumbling noise with a quivering prolonged shake, very perceptible, lasting nearly a minute, making the windows rattle, &c.; then, after a minute and a half, another quaking, lasting some twenty minutes. 19th, Wolf and Embarrass rivers frozen over. 31st, the weather during the month was very pleasant. No sleighing worth mentioning.

Baraboo, Wisconsin.—The month has been the dryest and has had the most even temperature of any December in the State for thirty years. But little snow; good wheeling. Ground frozen quite hard, not unusually deep. Ice in the lakes and ponds about eight inches thick. The ground in places cracked; cracks ten to seventy-five feet in length, and from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch in width.

Bowles Creek, Minnesota.—Lakes closed on the 1st of December; navigation on river closed on the 5th.

Afton, Minnesota.—December 2.—Navigation closed on Lake St. Croix. 6th, teams crossing on the ice twelve miles above this place. 13th, first sleighing of the season.

St. Paul, Minnesota.—December 4.—The Mississippi closed here.

New Ulm, Minnesota.—December 6.—River frozen. 8th, teams crossing on the ice. 12th, snow drifted all day, making roads impassable; no teams out, and men only on the most necessary business. The thermometer was below zero on twelve days.

Sibley, Minnesota.—Six inches of snow fell from the 10th to the 12th. On the 11th a wind arose and blew a gale till the night of the 13th. The thermometer fell to 18 degrees below zero. The air was so full of snow that objects could not be seen at ten feet distance; the buildings, houses, barns, sheds, &c., were blocked in, and in some cases filled with snow. Some neighbors had to creep out of the chamber window. The observer lost eleven sheep snowed under. He found two sheep and two chickens six days afterwards in a snow-bank four feet under, which as soon as they were taken out went to eating, and are now, December 31, well and hearty. Some had cattle snowed under, and a good many persons were frost-bitten, some severely. The thermometer was below zero on twelve days in December.

Beaver Bay, Minnesota.—December 31.—No ice yet on this bay or Lake Superior; small boats and canoes are coasting up and down the shore. Whenever the thermometer is below zero a dense vapor rises from Lake Superior. The snow in the woods is about sixteen inches deep.

Dubuque, Iowa.—December 2.—Hazy and dark smoke fog. 3d, very dense smoke fog all day, which with the clouds rendered the use of artificial light necessary long before sunset. 13th, river closed with ice this morning.

Muscatine, Iowa.—December 5.—The last steamboat passed down to-day. 11th, the ferry-boat stopped running to-day. 12th, river full of ice. 13th, river frozen over. 14th, a horse and wagon crossed on the ice.

Iowa Falls, Iowa.—December 3.—Geese going south. 13th, crossing the river on the ice.

Manchester, Iowa.—December 12.—The Maquokata frozen over.

Independence, Iowa.—December 13.—Loaded teams cross the creek on the ice.

Waterloo, Iowa.—December 31.—There has been less wind this fall and winter than has been usual in the same time of the year for the past eight years.

Des Moines, Iowa.—On the 11th, from being very mild and pleasant during the fore part of the day, the wind veered to the northwest, and a driving snow-storm, with a furious wind, continued all night. The wind blew until the next evening. On the morning of the 20th it commenced snowing, and continued until afternoon, about six inches of snow falling, without wind. 31st, the latter part of the month has been exceedingly beautiful; the sky, for the most part, clear, the weather mild, and the streets dry and dusty. The health of this region is almost perfect. On the 21st a man froze to death while driving his team.

Clinton, Iowa.—December 4.—Ice moving. 7th, ferry-boats went into winter harbor; ice jammed at the bridge. 31st, the whole month has been a very fine one for winter, with but few cold days, and but little rain or snow.

Atchison, Kansas.—December 13.—The Missouri river closed at this point last night. 31st, teams commenced crossing the Missouri river at this point on the ice on the 14th, and have been crossing daily ever since.

Fort Riley, Kansas.—December 10.—River closing. 11th, river closed.

Bellevue, Nebraska.—The month has been the coldest December in some years.

Elkhorn City, Nebraska.—The month has been cold and dry; the coldest December, but one, in eight years.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah.—Thirty inches of snow fell during the month, which is more than has fallen in this valley in December for the last nineteen years.

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